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YANGTSE DANGERS. FOREIGNERS LEAVE UPPER RIVER PLACES.

HANKOW "NERVES."

WUHU AND NANKING STILL UNSAFE.

Latest reports from the North indicate that river places beyond Hankow are unsafe for foreigners. As also are Wuhu and Nanking. At Hankow the Japanese have taken steps to defend their Concession, but the populace is distinctly nervy.

TIME TO LEAVE.

French and Japanese
Evacuation.

According to wireless messages received by the naval authorities, the Japanese have decided to evacuate all places up-river, beyond Hankow.

Similar action is being taken by the French.

American residents have already left the upper-river and are leaving Ichang and Changsha.

Strong defensive action is being taken by the Japanese at Hankow. Volunteers having been mobilised and, with the co-operation of the Chinese authorities, property of Japanese nationals outside the Concession is being brought within.

Fears of the Populace.

It is reported that the attitude of the political and military factions of the Nationalists at Hankow had been to annex the Japanese Concession with or without permission, but according to the feeling of a meeting which took place over the week-end, this attitude has been modified.

Meanwhile, the Chinese populace at Hankow are distinctly "nervy" in view of recent action by Chiang Kai-shek and the cutting-off of the Canton lines of communication.

Wuhu and Nanking.

Evacuation of Japanese from Wuhu is now complete and conditions ashore are unsafe for foreigners. It is expected that conditions will be more favourable on the return to Wuhu of General Chan Chan-pa.

Conditions at Nanking are also such that it is unsafe for foreigners to venture ashore and the City is placarded with anti-foreign posters.

The Extremist "Red" element at Nanking are endeavouring to get Chiang Kai-shek, who has arrived from Shanghai, into line with their policy.

Martial Law at Amoy.

Taking the form of a procession demonstration passed off at Amoy over the week-end without any considerable friction.

Chinese authorities exercised supervision, and it is reported that two Extremists who wished to foment trouble were arrested.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Amoy district.

There appears to be no anti-foreign feeling at Amoy.

The postal strike there continues, but other strikes have been settled.

RIVER "SCRAP."

British Destroyer Returns.

Fire.

Rugby, April 10.

Admiralty advices from Shanghai state that the British destroyer "Veteran" was heavily fired upon by shrapnel and rifle fire from the shore at a point about fifteen miles below Chingkiang.

The "Veteran" replied with her main armament and destroyed one Chinese gun. There were no British casualties.

The "Observer's" Shanghai correspondent says that the fire of the Chinese fort was immediately silenced. One gun emplacement was dismantled and the barracks were destroyed.

The Chinese casualties are unknown, for the moment the firing opened the Chinese disappeared rapidly.

All foreign shipping on the Yangtze is now escorted by British and American warships.—British Wireless Service.

[A Reuter cable received yesterday stated that H.M.S. "Veteran" was fired on by field guns and rifle fire from forts 15 miles down river from Chingkiang. The "Veteran" returned the fire with her main armament of 4.7 guns, firing 80 rounds, destroying

the (forts) gun emplacement, hitting the barracks, and doing other considerable damage. The "Veteran" was hit with shrapnel and rifle bullets but suffered no casualties. A later message added: As regards the firing on H.M.S. "Veteran," it is unofficially stated that all such incident in future will be treated similarly.]

AMERICAN EXAMPLE.

Sir A. Geddes on Anti-British Inspiration.

London, April 10.

China is getting her Westernisation mainly from America, said Sir Auckland Geddes in a speech at Ashford.

"Those who have followed the recent mayoral elections in Chicago will have noticed that to-day as in the past an anti-British cry is helpful at the polls, and the old sport of twisting the lion's tail is still a good sport in America."

He pointed out that many Chinese absorbed their Western outlook from among the lower middle classes in America. Therefore a very great number of young men and women in China who were Westernised were Americanised and anti-British.—Reuter.

SAILINGS TO CHINA.

Sound Advice to the New Troops.

London, April 10.

The Air Force Squadron will depart for Southampton on the 15th inst. in readiness to sail to China on the 18th.

The following sailings to China have been fixed provisionally:—The 2nd Welch Regiment aboard the "Derbyshire," the Scots Guards and two Companies "Northants" aboard the "City of Marseilles" to-morrow.

The Queen's and the remainder of the "Northants" aboard the "Nevasa" on April 13; two batteries of Field Artillery aboard the "City of Poona" on April 22.

To Act As Policemen.

At the farewell inspection of 2nd Scots Guards and 1st Northants, Lieut-General Sir David Campbell, addressing the troops, said: "The present moment of the great Civil War in China is one with which we have nothing to do. It is a Chinese affair and they must be allowed to settle it for themselves. At the same time, the British Government have considered it necessary to send troops to China to preserve law and order, and protect British lives." He emphasised that they were not going to China for war but rather as policemen, and only in the last resort must force be used.—Reuter.

WEATHER FORECAST.

N.E. winds, moderate; overcast, rain, is the local forecast for the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-morrow.

An anticyclone is central near Vladivostok and a depression lies over Tongking.

Moderate monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China.

A LOCAL DEBATE.

A debate is announced to take place at St. Peter's Young Men's Club to-morrow night between St. Peter's members and undergraduates of the Hong Kong University.

The motion before the "house" is "that intelligence is the result of environment and not heredity." The debate is timed to begin at 8.30 p.m.

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 2/0 1/16.

CHINA'S WAR.

Moves By the Rival
Armies.

A THREAT TO HANKOW.

The following wireless messages have been received by the Hong Kong naval authorities:—

Threat of a Northern advance on Hankow is contained in a report from Sh. Yang Chow (where the Northerners were recently centred) that the Northerners have commenced to move Southward.

About fifteen hundred Chinese, with field guns, crossed to Pukow from Nanking over the week-end. A Nationalist advance from Kwantin is reported.

On the other hand, it is reported that Sun Chuan-fang has beaten the Southerners back and has reached Yangchow, near the Northern bank of the Yangtze.

Confirmation of the engagement between the forces is to hand in the crossing from the North bank to Chekiang of troops, equipment and stores.

THREAT TO PEKING?

North China War Situation
Reviewed.

Peking, April 5.

The threat to Peking, which London and Washington are discussing, might come from more than one direction.

First of all, there was formerly a fear that Marshal Wu Peifu's large and ill-disciplined armies in Honan might join the

PARIS RAID.

Arrests at Communist
Headquarters.

Paris, April 10.

The police raided the general headquarters of the Communist Party. They arrested six people, but released a woman.

The arrests are the result of a long enquiry against espionage by a section of police headquarters.—Reuter.

South and participate in a drive on Peking along the Peking-Hankow Railway.

The recent Fengtien successes in Honan, in which Marshal Chang Tso-lin's troops proved vastly superior to their opponents in fighting force, have removed this danger.

Another possible threat is Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, regarding whom there have been alarmist rumours, mostly spread by Kuomintang emissaries for propagandist purposes to serve their own ends.

Mythical Movements.

Reports that Marshal Feng's troops are passing through Fenchow (Shansi) and nearing Kalgan and that the Marshal himself has been to Kalgan and Chichiaochang (the junction of Shansi and the Peking-Hankow Railway) are all quite baseless.

Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang might attempt an advance against the Fengtien flank through the north-west of Honan or northward, via Kalgan, but at present General Liu Chen-hua (famous in the long siege of Sianfu last year) is guarding north-west Honan, while the Shansi Tuppen, General Yen Hsi-shan, is watching north Shansi together with certain Mukden military men.

Importance of Hanchowfu.

There is no sign that Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang has made any real move and he is not likely to do so as long as the Shansi General, Yen Hsi-shan, continues his policy of not allowing outside troops to pass through Shansi.

There remains the possibility of a Cantonese drive along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

Marshal Chang Tsung-chang has large, well-equipped forces at Hanchowfu, which could easily withstand the Southerners if he were willing to fight, but in view of his collapse at Shanghai and at Nanking with practically no fighting some quarters doubt his ability to withstand an attack.

So long as Marshal Chang Tsung-chang holds Hanchowfu, foreigners in the North are safe, but should his defence break down through treachery or the

NANKING DEMANDS.

Powers' Whole-Hearted
Agreement.

INSISTING ON REPARATION.

London, April 10.

Responsible circles in London are gratified by the whole-hearted agreement of the five Powers at Peking regarding the identical notes which it is now learned will be in the nature of a general demand for reparation for the Nanking outrages.

No time limit will be set and the question of penalties will be left to future consideration.—Reuter.

COMPENSATION.

Not Likely To Be Refused By
Cantonese.

Rugby, April 10.

It is reported that in response to the Notes compensation will be given for the Cantonese are unlikely to refuse redress for the grave outrages for which no civilised State would refuse an immediate apology, punishment of the perpetrators and material compensation for the sufferers.—British Wireless Service.

OFFER TO JAPAN?

An Attempt to Divide the
Powers?

Shanghai, April 10.

A telegram from Hankow, dated 9th instant, states that Mr. Eugene Chen made the following offer to Consul-General Takao yesterday evening, requesting him to communicate it to Tokyo forthwith:—

The Nationalist Government will agree not to interfere with the Japanese Concession at Hankow and not demand its retrocession. They will immediately suppress all anti-Japanese agitation in China, provided Japan will agree not to join Britain and America in an ultimatum.—Reuter.

work of plain-clothes Southerners behind the lines, first Tsinanfu and then Tientsin would be endangered.

THE ONLY WAY OUT.

Should this occur, Marshal Chang Tso-lin's powerful, undefeated forces would be compelled to withdraw from Peking as the only line of communication to Manchuria is through Tientsin.

If the line were then congested it would render the evacuation of foreigners extremely difficult and the arrival of the Southerners might lead to a repetition of the Nanking outrages here.

Much, therefore, depends on the celerity and firmness with which the Powers deal with the situation on the Yangtze, as strong action there would do much to assist the forces of law and order in North China.

EARLIER MESSAGES.

Three Reverses For The
Southerners.

Shanghai, April 10.

A wireless message from Chingkiang states that Sun Chuan-fang's troops defeated a brigade of Southerners on the north bank of the Yangtze and that a General and 400 men escaped to Chingkiang. Three Generals and between 4,000 and 5,000 troops crossed to the north bank on Saturday morning and deserted to the Northern side. It is reported that the Northerners are executing all prisoners.

From a wireless message from Chingkiang of the 9th instant it appears that the successful drive by Sun Chuan-fang's troops reached three points on the north bank of the Yangtze opposite Chingkiang. While the Northerners have not yet crossed the river, the Nationalists are already falling back on Chingkiang and along the railway towards Changchow and Nanking. There are no troop movements across the river, which points to the fact that all the Nationalists in this area are now south of the Yangtze.

A wireless message from Nanking, dated the 9th instant, states that there are signs of the Nationalists withdrawing from Pukow. Many junkies are full of soldiers continually crossing to Nanking.—Reuter.

PREENING ITSELF.

Moscow Newspaper's
Smug Remarks.

PRECAUTIONS IN SHANGHAI.

Moscow, April 10.

The "Izvestia" emphasises that the Soviet Note to Peking is actuated by a sincere desire not to permit the world slaughter which irresponsible circles and foreign imperialists are trying to provoke.

The paper adopts as its view some of the statements in the Note regarding the refraining from repressive measures and says the Soviet Government is not influenced by the fact that its step may be interpreted as a "sign of weakness" and loss of prestige—considerations which usually influence the policy of a bourgeois Government.

The paper declares that the Note will figure in the history of diplomatic relations as a document of peace.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI CONSULATE.

Statement by Municipal
Council.

Rugby April 10.

The Shanghai Municipal Council have, through their American Chairman, issued an account of the police measures taken at the Soviet Consulate in Shanghai.

It is stated that the Commissioner of Police, on hearing of the raid by Marshal Chang Tso-lin's troops on the Soviet Embassy at Peking, and being in possession of considerable information as to the intensity of hostile feeling against the Soviet Consulate and its actions in Shanghai, immediately took steps to place these premises under surveillance.

He detailed a police guard outside the building. In consequence of the apprehensions entertained later by the Soviet Consul that a raid was to be made on the Consulate, the Chairman of the Council instructed the Commissioner of Police to increase the guards round the Consulate on Thursday and to search all persons arriving and leaving for weapons.—British Wireless Service.

UNFINISHED HOUSES.

SHAMSHUPO CONTRACTOR
SUES OWNER.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

Allegations of a conspiracy to obtain payment twice in connection with a building contract at Shamsuipo were made by Mr. R. G. Haywood in the Summary Court this morning, defending Tsang Ping-luen in respect of a claim for \$694 by Leung Hop-wo.

The claim was for the balance due in respect of work done and materials supplied in the building of nine houses at Shaukiwan (Inland Lot Nos. 447 and 448).

The defendants did not deny that money was owing in respect of the work but Mr. Haywood asked for the case to be adjourned on the grounds that a man alleged to be a partner in the plaintiff firm was already suing for \$3,846 in an Original Jurisdiction action and the sum in respect of which the present action was brought was included, it was alleged by defendants, in the statement of writ. This suit was still pending.

Mr. Haywood maintained that the present action was an attempt to obtain the money twice and asked for an adjournment pending the hearing of the other action.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ, for the plaintiff, opposed the application on the grounds that his information was that the plaintiff in the O.J. action was not a partner and if the present case was adjourned until the conclusion of the other case, costly delay would be incurred.

Mr. P. Jacks, Puisne Judge, held against Mr. Haywood on the application, also on a further application that an adjournment should be granted for the subpoena of the plaintiff in the other action.

On the plaintiff in the present case, going into the witness box, however, he admitted that the plaintiff in the O.J. action was a partner in the plaintiff firm in this case. He further added that the houses were only half completed, a dispute having arisen between him and the defendant owing to certain money not being forthcoming. The total amount for work done was \$3,000.

Mr. Russ said that he knew that his information was incorrect, he would not have proceeded, but would have acquiesced with the suggested adjournment.

His Honour adjourned the case sine die.

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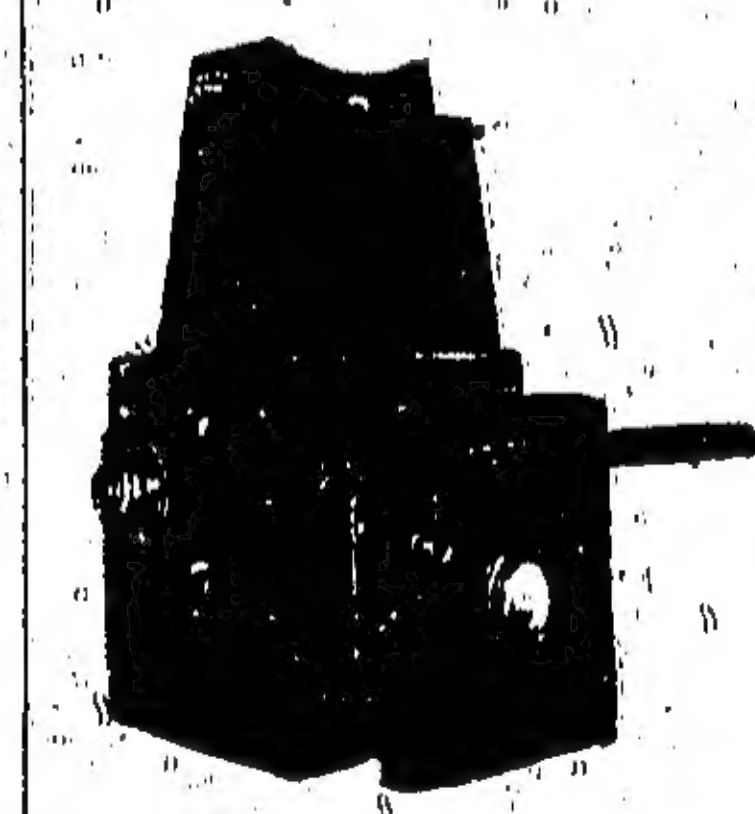
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Head Office: 10, Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.
 10, Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.

Authorized Capital \$10,000,000
 Paid-Up Capital \$5,000,000
 Reserve \$5,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Hankow, Harbin, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES to let. KAN TONG FO, Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 21st March, 1927.

行銀商工法中

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE

pour le Commerce et l'Industrie

(Incorporated in France).

5, Chater Road, Victoria, Hong Kong.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Capital Frs 20,000,000

Reserve Frs 11,150,000

Special Working Capital Frs 50,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, Lyons, Marseille, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Canton, Shanghai, Tientsin.

BANKERS:

FRANCE: Societe Generale, Banque Nationale de Credit, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.

LONDON: Midland Bank Ltd.

NEW YORK: Irving Bank Columbia Trust Co.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Correspondents throughout the world.

A. ROLLIN, Manager.

Hong Kong, 1st December, 1925.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1885.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-Up Capital £25,000,000

Reserve Fund £24,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £25,000,000

Agencies and Branches:

ALOR STAR, AMSTERDAM, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BEIRUT, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, CEYLON, CHINA, COLOMBO, DELHI, HANKOW, HONG KONG, KUALA KANGAR, KUALA LUMPUR, KUCHING, MANILA, MADRAS, MALACCA, NEW YORK, Peking, PENANG, PERAK, PHILADELPHIA, RANGOON, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, SYDNEY, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

Foreign Exchange and General Banking business transacted.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. R. GEORGE, Manager.

Hong Kong, 7th March, 1927.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD. (TAIWAN GINKO.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed Yen 45,000,000

Capital (Paid-up) Yen 39,775,000

HEAD OFFICE: Taipei, Formosa.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN: Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka.

FORMOSA: Keelung, Makong, Nanto, Shing-shi, Tainan, Taitung, Tamsui, Tainan, Taitung, Tamsui.

CHINA: Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS: Hongkong, Singapore, Soerabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York, Calcutta.

LONDON BANKERS: London County Westminster and Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commerce Centres in the European Continent, Asia, Africa, Australia, and other parts of the world.

Correspondence in all principal cities of the world.

Banking business transacted.

Q. MCKENZIE, Manager.

Hong Kong, 11th March, 1927.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Capital (fully paid-up) Yen 100,000,000

Reserve fund Yen 82,500,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at:

Alexandria, Newchwang, Batavia, New York, Bombay, Osaka, Buenos Ayres, Peking, Calcutta, Rangoon, Canton, Rio de Janeiro, Shanghai, San Francisco, Seattle, Hankow, Semarang, Harbin, Shimonoseki, Hong Kong, Soerabaya, Honolulu, Sydney, Kailash, Tientsin, Kobe, Tokyo, Tainan, Manila, (Temporarily closed), Nagasaki.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

H. MORI, Manager.

Hong Kong, 11th March, 1927.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

BRITAIN'S BUDGET.

DEFICIT OVER THIRTY SIX MILLIONS.

INDUSTRIAL TROUBLES.

London, April 9.

The Budget statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Winston Churchill, which will be read in the House of Commons on Monday, is awaited with keen interest.

It is understood that the Cabinet yesterday approved the Budget proposals, which are a closely guarded secret.

It is realised that the deficit on last year's accounts, amounting to over £26,000,000, will be exceptional and unavoidable, owing to industrial troubles, and such a low yield from existing taxation is unlikely in the coming year, but the newspapers anticipate that an additional £20,000,000 of revenue will be required, and will necessitate some increase in existing taxes or imposition of new ones. It is believed, however, that the Chancellor has no intention of departing from orthodox methods in meeting the difficult situation. Mr. Churchill is spending the week-end in the country preparing his speech.

The Health Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, referring to the Budget in a speech last night, said the Government fully realised the strong feeling that existed as to the nature of the burden of taxation; but he reminded his hearers that by far the greater part of the nation's expenditure of over £800,000,000 annually was accounted for by items which could not be touched. If, for instance, the rate of interest on the National Debt were lowered, the Government would be breaking its word to the people who lent money to the State.

Moreover, it must be borne in mind what tremendous injury had been done by the events of last year. But for the coal subsidy, in the first instance, and the consequences of the long stoppage, the Government would certainly have fulfilled their anticipations of what they expected to save. As a matter of fact, vast sums had been saved in one way or another—British Wireless Service.

SECRETARY OF U.S. TREASURY

Cheerbourg, April 9.

Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, has left here on his way back to New York.

Reuter.

EXCHANGE

Hongkong, 11th April 1927

Phone C22 FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Twenty-five Words three insertions prepaid \$1. Every additional word four cents for three insertions.

LOST.

LOST.—A wire haired fox terrier dog, white and black markings. Please return to J. Deakin, Government House.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Ground Floor, A.P.C. Building, Suitable as a Shop. Apply to Tabacqueria Filipina, A.P.C. Building.

TO LET.—Furnished Flat, 3 Rooms. Happy Valley, Rent very low. Apply Box 482, c/o "China Mail."

TO LET.—P. & O. Building, Commercial Office to let. For particulars apply to—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

TO LET.—Furnished for five months from May 1st. Modern Bungalow at No. 4 Broadwood Road containing 2 Reception Rooms and 3 Bedrooms. Apply Hong Kong Tramways Limited.

TO LET.—ONE EUROPEAN HOUSE, 25, Babington Path, containing about 10 rooms, with verandah, besides bathrooms, kitchen and servants' quarters. Quiet locality. Immediate occupation. Moderate rental. Apply 27, Babington Path or Tel. C.4625.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Cabinet Gramophone (Pathe) newly new, with 70 Selected Records \$150. Apply Box 484, c/o "China Mail."

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOUR visiting cards neatly and promptly printed.—"China Mail" Office, No. 5, Wyndham St., Telephone Central 22.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers, Appraisers and Surveyors.

Public Auctions

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON THURSDAY, the 14th April, 1927, commencing at 2.45 p.m. at No. 88A, Nathan Road, Kowloon

A Quantity of VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

(Particulars from Catalogue). On View from Noon Wednesday, the 13th April, 1927.

Terms—Cash on Delivery. LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers. Hong Kong, 8th April, 1927.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying at the office of The Great Northern Telegraph Company (Limited):—

Hudson, from Shanghai.
Wexot, from Shanghai.
Suzmanaker, from Tokyo.
E. V. JESSEN, Superintendent.
Hong Kong Station, April 7, 1927.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in E. E. Telegraph Office, Hong Kong.

Egrosborn (2), from Tacoma.
Marine Underwriters Association, from Saigon.
Doctor Greig, c/o Bluefunnel, from Dundee.

E. A. LEGGATT, Superintendent.
Hong Kong, 7th April, 1927.

TANG YUK, DENTIST

Succesor to the late SIEN TING, 14, D'Aguiar Street.

TERMS VERY MODERATE Consultation Free.

MASSAGE

Mr. SHIMIDZU Mrs. HONDA.

No. 24, Wyndham Street. Tel. C. 4945.

NOTICES.

CHINESE CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

THE OFFICES AND STATIONS of the CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS for Kowloon and District will be CLOSED to Public Business on the 15th and 16th April, 1927.

F. HAYLEY BELL, Commissioner of Chinese Customs, Kowloon and District, York Buildings, Hong Kong, 9th April, 1927.

THE HONG KONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undermentioned goods, at present in No. 50 Godown of the above named Company at Kowloon, in the name of THE CANADA CHINA TRADING CO., will be disposed of unless taken delivery of on or before the 14th instant.

Lot 99872—30 Barrels Neutral Spirits, stored 1st April, 1920. Hong Kong, 2nd April, 1927.

KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members of the above Club will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 14th April, 1927, at 5.45 p.m.

BUSINESS: Adoption of Report and Accounts. Granting of Honoraria. Election of Officers. Election of Life Member. Election of General and Balloting Committees. Prizes for Forthcoming Season. Any other Business. D. GOW, Hon. Secretary. Hong Kong, 4th April, 1927.

HONG KONG TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of Hong Kong Telephone Company, Limited, will be held on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of April, 1927, in the Board Room of the Company, Exchange Building, 2nd floor, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Board of Directors, for the year ended 31st December, 1926, and re-electing two Directors and the Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th April to the 23rd April, 1927, both days inclusive.

Dated this 7th day of April, 1927. By Order of the Board, R. GUY WILKINSON, Secretary.

NOTICES.

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE "SECOND EXTRA RACE MEETING" will be held (weather permitting) at Happy Valley on SATURDAY, 16th April, and MONDAY, 18th April, 1927, commencing at 2.30 p.m. on both days. The first bell will be rung at 2 p.m.

The charge for admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1 per day for all persons including Ladies. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price.

Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each member has the right to introduce 2 non-members to the Members' Enclosure, tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. Lidstead & Davis at \$5 each per day up to THURSDAY, 14th April, 1927.

The charge for admission for Ladies to the Members' Enclosure will be \$2. Each member can obtain, upon application to the Secretary, Badges for admission of 2 Ladies free of charge. Hong Kong, 11th April, 1927.

HONG KONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

SEVENTH TOURNAMENT OF THE SEASON

SATURDAY, 16th April, at 9.15 p.m.

THEATRE ROYAL.

MAIN EVENTS:

Welterweight Championship of the Colony

15th Round Contest:

STOKER NORMAN MORRIS

H.M.S. "Hermes"

A. B. BENNETT

H.M.S. "Witherington"

10 Round Contest:

A. B. EWIN

H.M.S. "Hermes"

STOKER EVANS

H.M.S. "Enterprise"

Welterweight Middleweight Champion of India

Four Other Contests.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S:

Members—18th April.

General Public—14th & 16th April.

USUAL PRICES.

NANKING HORRORS.

OVERWHELMING EVIDENCE TO HAND.

"OUTRAGEOUS ATTACKS."

Evidence of outrages in the Nanking case are coming to be so overwhelming that comment is wholly superfluous. The only way to present the facts convincingly is to present them in bald detail without attempt at artistry. Pertaining to the matter of outrageous attacks upon women, it is learned that two young married women, delivered of babies within forty-eight hours of the Southern attack upon foreigners, were found in their beds in hospital by the "Nationalist" crusaders and that the latter attempted violation.

Missionary Demented. One woman of seventy-two years, who was apoplectic, was thrown out of bed, stripped naked and searched for valuables, while prostrated by shock.

An elderly missionary, rescued from the Bund by an American landing party, seemed half demented in his plaints against the Chinese at large until it was finally discovered that he had witnessed the violation of American women by uniformed savages (says the "N.C. Daily News.")

AFTER HOURS.

SOLDIERS AND WANCHAI LIQUOR.

Following complaints by the military authorities about certain private houses in Wanchai being opened as all-night haunts for Service men, two European detectives visited No. 20 Praya East on Thursday night last, and after being served with a bottle of Japanese beer, brought a summons against the Japanese mistress of the house charging her with having sold liquor without a publican's licence.

Mr. D. L. Strellett who appeared for the woman pleaded "guilty" to selling just the one bottle mentioned in the charge, and said that the beer was sold under pressure.

There was some argument between Counsel and Chief Detective Inspector Murphy on the subject of confiscation of intoxicants found on the premises, and eventually Major Willson, before whom the summons was heard at noon on Saturday, reserved his decision on that point. C.D.I. Murphy pressed for a heavy fine saying that defend-

MUITSAL EVIL.

RESUSCITATION OF LOCAL SOCIETY.

NOT YET ABOLISHED?

With a view to preventing the movement from petering out and in consequence of recent evidences that the evil which it was formed to combat is still in their midst, the Hong Kong Anti-Muitsai Society met after the lapse of a considerable length of time, at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. on Saturday afternoon.

A representative Committee of 37, consisting of Chinese and Europeans, and the respective papers, was formed for the purpose of further investigating local conditions and maintaining the desired contact with responsible Government conditions.

Mr. Yueng Shiu-chuen, who presided, referred to the "go-ahead" section of the Canton Government which had promulgated a law for the entire suppression of the muitsai form of domestic service and which had gone further than the Hong Kong Ordinance in striking at the very root of the evil. They were reminded that this evil still existed in Hong Kong by cases which had from time to time come up in the Courts. In one of these they had the glaring instance of a Chinese woman, a well-known member of Society, being prosecuted for ill-treating her muitsai.

The object of the Society was to abolish the evil entirely, it was stated, by means of enlightening propaganda. If they could achieve their object without resorting to more drastic steps, then it would seem that the local Ordinance in its present form was sufficient. Otherwise, the attention of the local authorities would have to be called more closely to the problem.

It was decided to write to the widow of Mr. H. A. Cartwright, Editor of the "Hong Kong Daily Press" in recognition of the campaign he sponsored for the abolishing of the evil.

The number of foreign newspaper correspondents in Shanghai has been augmented by two, who arrived from Paris by the French mail. These are M. Jean Fontenay, who represents the Havas News Agency, and M. Manus, who is on the staff of "Le Journal."

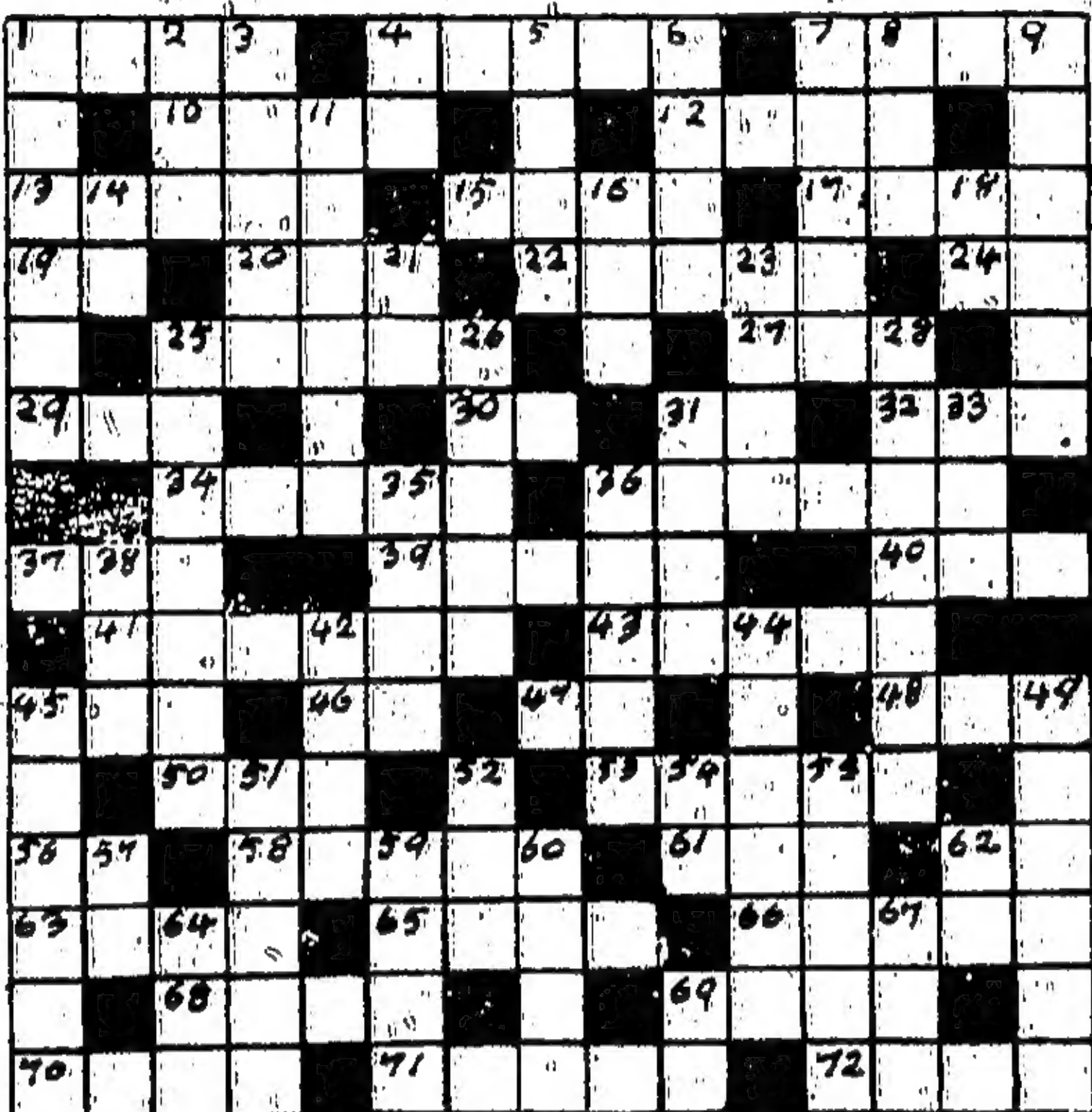
ant's action was unfair to publicans who had to close their doors at a fixed hour. It was after that hour that business developed on the defendant's premises. The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$100.

"CHINA MAIL" CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

NO. 13—\$50 MUST BE WON

FIRST READ THESE RULES CAREFULLY THROUGH.

1. The PRIZES in this competition are AWARDED STRICTLY on MERIT.
2. Each solution sent in must be made on the coupon cut from the "China Mail." Any number of solutions may be sent in.
3. An entry fee of fifty cents must accompany each coupon. Three entries, however, may be sent in together for one dollar. Letters sent through the post must not contain coins as they will not be delivered by the Post Office.
4. No entry will be considered under any circumstances whatsoever, unless entry money for each solution is enclosed.
5. Entries must reach the office of the "China Mail" not later than the time and date for closing announced on the coupon.
6. No responsibility is accepted for loss or delay in the post. All letters should be registered and/or sealed.
7. The prize of \$50 must be won and will be awarded for an all correct or nearest correct solution. In the event of ties the \$50 will be divided. No competitor may win more than one share of the prize in each competition.
8. The coupon must not be defaced in any way. All attempts must be in plain block letters and legible.
9. The Editor's decision will be final and binding in all matters of dispute, and he reserves the right to enter into Correspondence regarding the Competition.
10. Solutions will be published with the results, in this paper, every Thursday following the Closing Date.
11. Coupons will be kept for four days after the results of the competition have been published.
12. All letters must be addressed, "China Mail" Cross-words, c/o "China Mail" Offices, No. 5, Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.
13. No member of the staff of the "China Mail" will be allowed to compete.
14. Solutions are held under sealed cover and in no way will be opened until the close of the competition.



To "China Mail" Cross-Words,

c/o "China Mail" Offices,

No. 5, Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.

DEAR SIR,

I agree to abide by your rules, and I enclose.....

for..... solution (s) which are attached.

Name.....

Address.....

[Please Write in Block Letters.]

CLOSING DATE FOR COUPONS, MONDAY, APRIL 18.

[Coupons received at the "China Mail" Office after mid-day on Monday will not be included in the competition.]

Clues Across.

1. To bound.
4. Dainty food.
7. To care for.
10. A number of people.
12. To understand.
13. Decent.
15. Well known city before Tien-tsin.
17. A game played with a club and ball.
19. Great Northern (initials).
20. To produce an effect.
22. To tear.
24. A.A. (actual).
25. Confident expectation.
27. Possessive pronoun.
29. To put on.
30. Royal Engineer (abbrev.).
31. C. S. (actual).
32. To unite.
34. A Mediterranean island.
35. Those who "rate."
37. A smart blow.
39. A northern sea-duck.
40. I.M.A. (actual).
41. Pertains to the middle.
43. Noise made by a hinge.
45. Title for a man.
46. ND (actual).
47. TU (actual).
48. A tree.
50. A well known quadruped.
53. Young rabbits.
55. Rail transport (initials).
58. A room in the roof.
61. A loud noise.
62. In that degree.
63. Initials of the Order of Buffaloes.
65. A freehold estate.
66. Not easily broken.
68. Slang for a silly fellow.
69. To soften.
70. To strike.
71. Later in time.
72. A small hole in a wall.

Clues Down.

1. Uneven.
2. MCI (actual).
3. Pertaining to the poles.
4. Church of England (abbrev.).
5. Russian Emperor.
6. To stupefy.
7. Nimble.
8. Past.
9. To obliterate.
11. To start back.
14. Prefix meaning "not."
16. Crooked.
18. Sixth note in scale.
21. Theosophical Society (abbrev.).
23. A tomb.
25. Distemper.
26. To draw along.
28. Hits.
31. A vehicle moved on wheels.
32. Suffix forming abstract nouns.
35. A torch.
36. To return.
38. Friend (Fr.).
42. Abbreviation for "the present month."
44. To stir up.
45. Grief.
49. Accident.
51. A wooden shoe.
52. Sturdy.
54. Abbreviation meaning "In the year of our Lord."
55. The stroke of a bell.
57. Thanks!
59. A trumpet shaped instrument.
60. To throw.
62. A G (actual).
64. O B L (actual).
67. U T O (actual).
69. Abbreviation for "mistress."

Competitors are reminded that the prize is to be awarded for the correct solution, or if nobody succeeds in getting the correct solution, for the NEAREST correct solution. Therefore, even if you have not done the cross-word puzzle in full, send in what you have done—it may prove to be the nearest correct solution.

THE DOLLAR DIRECTORY

IS NOW
READY
ON SALE

AT
H.K. DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.
5, Wyndham Street

ALSO AT:—KELLY & WALSH, HONG KONG FERRY WHARF, PEAK STALL, LEE YEE, KOWLOON FERRY WHARF, AND HUNG CHEONG.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK Via SUEZ.
S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE" ... Sails on or about 19th April.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE
FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO
GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK
SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE
Brindisi, Venice & Trieste £72. 10. 0d. London £80
NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.
From Hong Kong.

S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails on or about 28th April.
M.V. "ROMOLO" ... Sails on or about 28th May.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.
From Hong Kong.

M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails on or about 3rd May.
S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails on or about 31st May.
M.V. "ROMOLO" ... Sails on or about 28th June.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA & COLOMBO TO
SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UNISINGA" ... Sails from Calcutta 3rd June.
S.S. "UNVOLOS" ... Sails from Calcutta 30th June.
Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hong Kong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:—
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.
Telephone Central 1030.



SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.
* KOREA MARU (Calls Keelung) ... Sunday, 17th April, at 10 a.m.
SHINYO MARU ... Sunday, 3rd May, at Noon.
* SIBERIA MARU (Calls Keelung) ... Sunday, 15th May, at 10 a.m.
* Calls Los Angeles.

SOUTH AMERICA via Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Mexico & Panama.
ANYO MARU ... Thursday, 28th April.
BOUYO MARU ... Wednesday, 8th June.

MARSEILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM via Ports.
KATORI MARU ... Saturday, 23rd April, at 11 a.m.
ATSUTA MARU ... Saturday, 7th May.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
AKI MARU ... Saturday, 23rd April, at 11 a.m.
MISHIMA MARU ... Monday, 23rd May, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
TOBA MARU ... Saturday, 23rd April.
LISBON MARU ... Sunday, 1st May.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.
LIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 13th April.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.
KANAGAWA MARU ... Saturday, 23rd April.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO.
TAMBA MARU ... Monday, 11th April.
TOTTORI MARU ... Wednesday, 27th April.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.
MALACCA MARU ... Sunday, 10th April.
PENANG MARU ... Thursday, 21st April.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
MISHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 23rd April.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
SEIYO MARU (Moji direct) ... Tuesday, 12th April.
WAKASA MARU (Kobe direct) ... Wednesday, 13th April.
HAKONE MARU ... Monday, 18th April.

For further information apply to—NITON YUSEN KAISHA.
Tel. Central No. 292 (Private exchange to all depts.)



LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).
Monthly Sailings direct to HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, DUNKIRK—
s/s "CAPT. FAURE" ... 15th April.
s/s "SI KIANG" ... 15th May.

s.s. "MIN" due to arrive from DUNKIRK, LONDON, HAVRE
about the 22nd April.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS (Mail Service)

Steamers	Sailings from Marseilles	Arr. at Hong Kong & Sailings for Shanghai and Japan	Sailings from Hong Kong for Marseilles
G. METZINGER ... A	—	—	12th April
AMAZONE ... A	—	—	26th April
CHENONCEAUX ... A	11th Mar.	13th April	10th May
ATHOS II ... A	26th Mar.	26th April	24th May
DARTAGNAN ... A	30 Apr.	10th May	7th June
ANGERS ... B	2nd Apr.	27th May	21st June

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).
A Class: 1st Class ... £99. 0s. 0d. B Class: 1st Class ... £85. 0s. 0d.
Steamers: 2nd ... £70. 0s. 0d. Steamers: 2nd ... £61. 0s. 0d.
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CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

SHIPPING SECTION.

PIRATE ATTACK.

LOCAL FISHING BOAT
ROBBED.
MASTER SHOT IN THE LEG.

While on the way back to port
at 3 p.m. on April 9, a fishing boat
was attacked by pirates near Pak-
shahong, off Pinghoi.

Four Hoklo boats approached the
fishermen from shore, and when
within 20 yards, rams two of the
strangers, each with a "crew" of
seven armed with rifles opened fire
on the helpless fishing boat. All
the fishing crew took refuge in the
hold leaving the master alone on
deck. He was struck in the leg by
a bullet and rendered unconscious.
The pirates then came alongside
the junk two on each side. They
ransacked the vessel thoroughly
and stole fresh fish, salt fish, fish-
ing nets, money, clothing and
jewellery worth \$950 which they
transferred to two of their unarm-
ed boats. The pirate boat then
pushed off, but instead of returning
to Pakshahong they sailed in the
direction of Funlokong.

The pirated boat returned to
Shaokwan yesterday and the mas-
ter was taken to hospital.

RESCUE AT SEA.

AMERICAN SHIP PICKS UP
9 FISHERMEN.

Captain A. Peterson of the
American s.s. "Pawlet" reports the
rescue of nine Chinese fishermen
who were picked up near Hong
Kong. The "Pawlet" left Swatow
on Saturday and arrived here yes-
terday.

The British s.s. "Kiangsu," which
also arrived here from Swatow, re-
ports sighting two submerged junks
in Lat. 22.23 N. Long. 116.00 E.

"BUOY" FOUND HERE.

A cylindrical ship's buoy of mild
steel has been found drifting in
Hong Kong harbour and a notice
has been posted by the authorities,
giving full particulars.

The buoy has flat ends flanged in,
diameter 4 feet 9 inches, length 8
feet, 1 inch.

SHIPS IN PORT.

This morning there were 66
ocean-going merchant vessels in
Hong Kong harbour, of which num-
ber 22 fly the British flag.

During the 48 hours ended at 9
a.m. to-day, there were 28 arrivals
(10 British) and 33 departures (10
British).

On arrival here from Vancouver
via Japan and Shanghai, the "Em-
press of Russia" reported the occur-
rence of one case of pneumonia
during the voyage and two deaths.

The s.s. "President Polk" ar-
rived to-day with Captain K. A.
Ahlin in command, with a capa-
city cargo and a full passenger
list, on its ninth trip around the
world in the service of the Dollar
Line. There are seventy Ameri-
can world tourists among the
passengers. The "Polk" leaves
to-morrow for Manila.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVALS.

Passengers landed at Hong Kong
on April 11 from the "President
Polk" from America and Shanghai,
were:—Mr. Jean L. Fies, Mr. God-
frey G. Goldman, Mr. Y. Sarlani,
Miss Olive Young.

First-class passengers disem-
barked at Hong Kong on April 9
from the "Empress of Russia" in-
cluded:—Mrs. C. H. Benson, Mr.
and Mrs. G. J. Hamman, Mr. and
Mrs. G. J. Hulscher, Mr. D. L.
Keith, Mr. E. T. Nealey, Mr. F. A.
and Miss R. Crampton, Mr. J. J.
Hegarty, Mr. H. W. Moon, Mrs.
A. C. Beth, Miss Gannon, Mrs.
R. M. Chaloner, Mr. J. M. Henry,
Dr. Y. S. Huang, Mr. F. C. Howard,
Mr. T. Isdahl.

Passengers disembarked at Hong
Kong from the s.s. "Khyber" ar-
rived on April 11 from Shanghai,
were:—Mr. J. F. Grant, Mrs. Mills,
Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Rague.

DEPARTURES.

Among the passengers sailed
from Hong Kong on April 9 by the
N.Y.K. "Kamo Maru" for London
via Singapore, were:—Mr. Ammor,
Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Sholes, Mr. and
Mrs. O. and Mrs. Gysel, Mr. J.
Donald, Mr. and Mrs. Laughland,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Hicks, Mr. and
Mrs. D. Steel, Mr. Tuor Orvig, Mrs.
Black, Mrs. I. Olsen, Mr. and Mrs.
Brown, Mr. N. P. Peterson, Mr. L.
Guy, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mrs. H.
March, Mrs. A. W. Jones, the Misses
J. and C. Curtice, Mrs. Miss and
Miss R. Melville, Mr. H. M. Roger,
Mr. Melville, Mr. H. Wilgoss, Capt.
T. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Pierlot,
Master Price, Miss M. L. Welsh, Mr.
J. Thorsen, Mr. O. M. Jensen, Mr.
A. Thomsen, Mr. B. A. Kiempe.

Passengers left Hong Kong on
April 10 by the "Empress of Rus-
sia" for Manila included:—Mr. and
Mrs. A. C. Aubrey, Mrs. Andrew,
Miss M. Bue, Mrs. T. J. Miss M.
Mr. Y. S. Beyer, Mr. and Mrs. C. G.
de la Cruz and Mrs. R. and G. and
Miss D. Cruz, Mrs. M. S. Carbajal,
Mstr. G. W. Dacanay, Mstr. E. W.
Dacanay, Mrs. E. Dupont, Mr. F. M.
Gispert, Mrs. M. D. Gallagher, Mrs.
E. V. the Misses M. and T. and
Mstr. R. Hyndman, Mr. G. Hogg,
Mrs. M. E. Hogan, Sister M. P.
McKenna, Mr. M. M. Maas, Miss C.
Ross, Mr. and Mrs. A. Santiago,
Mr. E. Stone, Miss M. Turner.

AMERICAN AUSTRALIA ORIENT LINE.

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By SWAYNE & HOYT, INC.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO &
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S.S. WEST PROSPECT April 12.
S.S. BEARPORT ... April 19.
S.S. MONTAGUE ... May 3.
For full information apply to—
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UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT ... ELLERMAN LINE
S.S. "CITY OF WELLINGTON" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 5th May.
S.S. "CITY OF PEKIN" ... Havre, London & Hamburg ... 5th June.

AUSTRALIA ... AUSTRAL-INDIES LINE
Sailings from SINGAPORE on 6th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "CITY OF SPARTA"
to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney and vice versa.
Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hong Kong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or
other services.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE ... AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
S.S. "CITY OF DUNKIRK" ... Via Suez Canal ... 19th April.

ALSO AGENTS FOR

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SERVICES TO

BOSTON & NEW YORK ... AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE
M.V. "FORRESEBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 22nd May.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA ... ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE
S.S. "TINHOW" ... from Hong Kong ... 25th April.
Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay
and Capetown.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde,
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THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY
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Length 787 Feet.
Length on Blocks 750 Feet.
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SHI (H.W.O.S.T.) 34 ft. 6 ins.
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AGENTS.
HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC.
TO VICTORIA & VANCOUVER.

STEAMERS	T'Kong	Shal	Kobe	Y'hama	V'var
	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Arrive
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Apr. 20	Apr. 23	Apr. 28	Apr. 29	May 8
EMPERESS OF ASIA	May 11	May 14	May 17	May 20	May 29
EMPERESS OF CANADA	June 1	June 4	June 7	June 10	June 19
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	June 22	June 25	June 28	July 1	July 10
EMPERESS OF ASIA	July 11	July 15	July 19	July 22	July 31
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Aug. 1	Aug. 5	Aug. 9	Aug. 12	Aug. 21
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 24	Aug. 27	Aug. 30	Sept. 2	Sept. 11
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Sept. 14	Sept. 17	Sept. 20	Sept. 23	Oct. 2

(E/Asia & E/Russia call Nagasaki day after departure from Shanghai)

CONNECTING SAILINGS TO LIVERPOOL.

MINNEDOSA	May 13	MONTCLARE	July 15
MONTCLARE	June 3	MINNEDOSA	Aug. 5
MONTROSE	June 24	MINNEDOSA	Sept. 2

Frequent sailings to Liverpool, Belfast, Glasgow, Southampton,
Cherbourg and Antwerp.

SPECIAL FARES TO EUROPE

\$120 \$112 \$83

HONG KONG-MANILA SERVICE.

Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Hong Kong	Manila	Manila	Hong Kong
Apr. 10	Apr. 12	EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Apr. 14
May 1	May 3	EMPERESS OF ASIA	May 5

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TRAVELLERS CHEQUES

PAYABLE THE WORLD OVER.

THE SAFEST AND MOST CONVENIENT WAY TO CARRY FUNDS.

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O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Singapore,
Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
ALASKA MARU ... Friday, 15th April.
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore,
Colombo, Durban & Capetown.
LA PLATA MARU ... Friday, 8th May.
BOMBAY—Via Singapore and Colombo.
HONOLULU MARU ... Tuesday, 19th April.
DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR AND
MOMBASA—Via Singapore and Colombo.
MEXICO MARU ... Sunday, 1st May.
CALCUTTA—Via Singapore and Rangoon.
SEATTLE MARU ... Wednesday, 27th April.
BANGKOK—Via Saigon.
ROSO MARU ... Saturday, 30th April.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, YACOMA & VANCOUVER Via Shanghai and Japan
Ports.
HAIPHONG—Via HOIHOW & PAKHOI.
MENADO MARU ... Tuesday, 12th April.
TAIKWA MARU ... Tuesday, 26th April.
NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco and Panama.
ARGUN MARU ... (From Shanghai) Friday, 15th April.
TIENSIN VIA TSINGTAU.
CHUKWA MARU ... Middle of April.
JAPAN PORTS.
ANDES MARU ... Tuesday, 12th April.
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY.
KAJO MARU ... Sunday, 17th April, 11 a.m.
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.
KOSU MARU ... Thursday, 21st April, 10 a.m.
TAKAO & KEELUNG.
KOHOKO MARU ... (direct to Takao) Thursday, 14th April.
BATAVIA MARU ... Wednesday, 20th April.
DAIREN via CHEFOO & TSINGTAO.
For further particulars please apply to:—OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
Tel. Central No. 4088, 4089, 4090. M. TAKEUCHI, Manager.

CHINA BORNEO SHIPPING CO.

Hong Kong-Borneo Line.

S. S. "TA CHUNG"

For

Sandakan, Jambongan, Lahad Datu,
Semporna & Tawau returning via
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Will be loading on April 8.
Sailing hence on April 9, at 6 a.m.

Excellent accommodation for Saloon Passengers.
Through Bills of Lading issued to other B. N. Borneo Ports.
For Freight, passage and other information apply to:—
W. WATT & COMPANY,
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Operated for

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD M.F.C.
By COLUMBIA PACIFIC SHIPPING COMPANY.
FOR PORTLAND via KOBE, & YOKOHAMA

S.S. OAKRIDGE ... 20th April
FOR-MANILA, ILOILO & CEBU.

S.S. WEST CADRON ... April 27th.
All sailings subject to change without notice.

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PORTS, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong About	Destination
KHYBER	9,134	11th April	Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hull
DEVANHA	8,165	19th April	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull
ALLPORE	8,273	27th April	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way
DELTA	9,941	30th April	Marseilles and London
MALWA	8,252	11th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
LAHORE	8,853	11th May	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, B'way & K'chi
NELLORE	9,135	14th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
KHYBER	9,134	20th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
JEYPORE	9,941	23rd May	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
NYANZA	10,918	26th May	Marseilles and London
MOREA	9,005	2nd June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
KASHMIR	10,002	2nd June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
KALYA	9,344	9th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
MACEDONIA	11,120	23rd July	Marseilles and London

Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Pireus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Red Sea Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

JANUS	4,824	17th April	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
TALMA	10,000	24th April	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
TILAWA	10,000	25th April	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ARAFURA	6,000	29th April	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island
TANDA	6,958	3rd June	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, & Melbourne
ST. ALBANS	4,500	1st July	
ARAFURA	6,000	29th July	

Regular monthly sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to Australia.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hio, Cebu, Kolumbugan, Tawto, Timor, Darwin, or other ports on route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:-

The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

JEYPORE	7,948	15th April	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
NELLORE	8,853	18th April	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
KHYBER	9,135	18th April	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
NYANZA	7,023	29th April	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
MOREA	10,958	29th April	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
TANDA	6,958	8th May	Moji, Kobe, Osaka, and Yokohama

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

*Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on-carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.

Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

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AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
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SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

S.S. "CITY OF DUNKERK" Via Suez Canal 20th April.
S.S. "EUMAEUS" Via Suez Canal 8th May.
S.S. "ELFENOR" Via Suez Canal 5th June.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' Option.
Subject to change without notice.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., Hong Kong
Hong Kong & Canton: JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Canton.

WHO'S WHO:

CHANGES ON THE CHINA COAST.

Captain A. Edwards, of the "Tatung," is on reserve.
Captain J. Legge, from reserve, has gone master, "Tatung."
Captain A. McDowell, of the "Shengking," has gone master, "Hsin Peking."
Captain W. Shaw, of the "Kansu," has gone master, "Shengking."
Captain E. M. Gelle, of the "Ningpo," is on reserve.
Captain W. J. Andrews, from reserve, has gone master, "Ningpo."
Captain H. Gifford, of the "Luchow," is on reserve.
Captain W. G. Kenzie, from Home leave, has gone master, "Luchow."
Mr. C. L. Brown, second officer, "Nanning," is on reserve.
Mr. M. Defty, from reserve, has gone second officer, "Nanning."
Mr. C. Rushton, chief officer, "Chusan," is on reserve.
Mr. J. With third engineer, "Kueichow," is on reserve.
Mr. R. D. Gall, supply second engineer, "Kueichow," is on Home leave.

Mr. W. McNeill, supply chief engineer, "Kueichow," is on reserve.
Mr. J. A. Craig, supply chief engineer, "Kingman," is on reserve.
Mr. Jamieson, from reserve, has gone third engineer, "Anking."
Mr. A. Keown, acting third engineer, "Anking," is on reserve.
Mr. D. H. Maxwell, supply second engineer, "Pashan," has gone supply second engineer, "Kueichow."
Mr. J. Maher, chief engineer, "Nanning," is on reserve.
Mr. W. Kerr, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, "Nanning."
Captain S. Fenderson, of the "Loonow," is on Home leave.
Captain H. S. Allison, of the "Kutwo," has gone master, "Loonow."

Captain W. M. Ruxton, of the "Pingwo," is on reserve.
Captain C. M. Cater, from reserve, has gone master, "Pingwo."
Captain R. J. Sneddon, of the "Hansang," is on reserve.

Captain S. J. Barden, from reserve, has gone master, "Hansang."
Mr. A. J. N. Wood, from Home leave, has gone chief officer, "Kueichow."
Mr. T. Hughes, chief officer, "Kueichow," is on Home leave.

Mr. D. C. Woods has been appointed supply second officer, "Kueichow."
Mr. J. M. Sturgeon, supply chief officer, "Walshing," has gone chief officer, "Leesang."
Mr. J. M. Mickle, chief officer, "Leesang," is on reserve.

Mr. J. M. Balm, chief officer, "Pingwo," has gone master, "Changwo."
Mr. A. Paton, from reserve, has gone third engineer, "Kueichow."
Mr. G. W. Russell, chief engineer, "Kueichow," is on reserve.

Mr. G. G. Patterson, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, "Kueichow."
Mr. J. Findlater, fourth engineer, "Pausang," is on reserve.
Mr. J. McCloskie, from reserve, has gone supply third engineer, "Pausang."

Mr. E. McNab, from reserve, has gone acting second engineer, "Siangwo."
Mr. W. Dykes, second engineer, "Siangwo," is on Home leave.

Mr. L. St. J. Munby, second engineer, "Kiaow," has gone second engineer, "Yusang."
Mr. G. Bolam, second engineer, "Yusang," is on Home leave.

Mr. J. Reynolds has been appointed chief officer, "Kwong Pook Cheong."
Mr. W. Cox, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, "Tai Hing."
Mr. G. C. White, from reserve, has gone second engineer, "Tai Hing."

Mr. D. G. Will, from reserve, has gone second engineer, "Charles Hardouin."
—Shipping & Engineering.

THE PORT OF LONDON.

The annual report of the Port of London Authority shows that the trade of the port is expanding. The total net register tonnage of vessels arriving and leaving with cargoes, and in ballast amounted in 1925 to the highest figure ever, viz., 47,064,976 tons. This compares with the total for 1913, which was 40,080,282 tons. This growth of traffic has not, unfortunately, been attended by an increase in the revenue of the port, and is explained by the reduction in charges which came into force at the beginning of the financial year. The total revenue of the previous year at £6,425,862 was larger than that for last year, £6,308,125. As expenditure was slightly heavier during 1925, the balance of trading revenue was reduced by some £185,000. After meeting interest charges there was actually a deficit of £6,528 on the year's working, which has been deducted from the credit balance at £523,363 brought forward from 1925.

AUSTRAL-CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "CALULU"

sailing on or about the 20th April

For SYDNEY, MELBOURNE & ADELAIDE

via Sandakan, Sebatik, Balikpapan, Nauru & Rabaul.

For Freight & Particulars

Apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
Amoy via Swatow & Shanghai	YUENSANG	Tues., 12th April, at 7 a.m.
Straits & Calcutta	WAHSING	Wed., 13th April, at 7 a.m.
Tientsin	KUTSANG	Sat., 16th April, at 3 p.m.
Tientsin	CHIPSING	Sun., 17th April, at 10 a.m.
Tientsin via Swatow & Shanghai	YATSHING	Sun., 17th April, at 7 a.m.
Bangkok via Singapore	KWANGSANG	Mon., 18th April, at 8 p.m.
Tientsin via Swatow & Shanghai	KWONGSANG	Wed., 20th April, at 7 a.m.
Straits & Calcutta	SUISANG	Sat., 23rd April, at 3 p.m.
Straits & Calcutta	NAMSANG	Thurs., 25th April, at 9 p.m.

For Freight and Passage apply to:-

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

Telephone Central 215.

General Managers.

COAST TRADE.

SHIPPING IN BRITISH PORTS.

EFFECTS OF COAL STOPPAGE.

Owing chiefly to the importation during November of nearly four million tons of coal, coke and manufactured fuel, the net tonnage of vessels that arrived with cargo in the foreign trade at ports of the United Kingdom increased by 25.2 per cent. as compared with the corresponding figures for November, 1925. A writer in the "Board of Trade Journal" points out that this increase of 1,433,000 tons was accompanied by a decrease of 1,605,000 tons, or 60 per cent., in the net tonnage of the arrivals in ballast. There was a falling off of 39 per cent. in the net tonnage of the departures with cargo during the month as compared with November the previous year, the greater part of the decrease occurring at the coal ports. This was to be expected, since over 4 1/2 million tons of coal, coke and manufactured fuel were exported from the United Kingdom during November, 1925, whereas the quantity exported during November, 1926, was negligible.

The net tonnage of the departures in ballast in the foreign trade during November increased by 73.6 per cent. as compared with the net tonnage of the departures in ballast during November, 1925, coal ports and certain large general trade ports such as London being most markedly affected. This increase at London and some other ports was a result of the coal difficulty, and was mainly due to two causes, viz., vessels clearing in ballast direct for abroad, after unloading their inward foreign trade cargo, instead of going coastwise to another port in the United Kingdom to embark coal cargo or bunkers for the return voyage abroad, and vessels which departed in ballast after landing foreign coal.

The decreased movement of coal cargoes was responsible for the large decline in the coasting trade, both vessels with cargo and vessels in ballast being affected. Comparing November, 1926, with the corresponding month of 1925, there was a decrease of 35 per cent. in the net tonnage of the arrivals with cargo coastwise and a decrease of 50 per cent. in the net tonnage of the arrivals in ballast. The departures with cargo and the departures in ballast were similarly affected.

The number and net tonnage of vessels arriving at and departing from ports in the United Kingdom (including the Isle of Man), with cargoes or in ballast, during the month of November, 1926, were as follows:-

	Arrived.	Departed.
No. Tons net. No. Tons net.		
A. 6,793 8,804,267	6,555 8,543,908	
B. 8,825 1,803,338	8,387 1,812,550	

15,108 10,608,105 14,942 10,356,458
A.—Foreign trade. B.—Coasting trade.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONG KONG FOR APRIL, 1927.

(Standard Time of the 120th Meridian, East of Greenwich)

Date	Sunrise	Sunset
April 11	6.08	6.42
" 12	6.07	6.42
" 13	6.05	6.42
" 14	6.05	6.43
" 15	6.04	6.43
" 16	6.03	6.43
" 17	6.02	6.44
" 18	6.02	6.44
" 19	6.01	6.45
" 20	6.00	6.45
" 21	5.59	6.46
" 22	5.59	6.46
" 23	5.58	6.46
" 24	5.57	6.47
" 25	5.56	6.47
" 26	5.56	6.47
" 27	5.55	6.48
" 28	5.54	6.48
" 29	5.53	6.48
" 30	5.52	6.49

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PRESIDENT JACKSON Thursday, April 14th 8 a.m.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY Tuesday, Apr. 26th

PRESIDENT LINCOLN Tuesday, May 10th

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND Tuesday, May 24th

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Apr. 14	San Francisco	Aquilonia	May 11	Chgo-S'hampton
Apr. 20	Seattle	Gov. Washington	May 18	Chgo-S'hampton
Apr. 26	San Francisco	Aquilonia	May 25	Chgo-S'hampton
May 4	Seattle	Aquilonia	May 31	Chgo-S'hampton
May 10	San Francisco	Honolulu	June 11	Chgo-S'hampton
May 18	Seattle	Honolulu	June 15	Chgo-S'hampton
May 24	San Francisco	Myosotis	June 25	Chgo-S'hampton
June 1	Seattle	Borealis	June 29	Chgo-S'hampton
June 5	San Francisco	Aquilonia	July 7	Chgo-S'hampton
June 15	Seattle	Aquilonia	July 13	Chgo-S'hampton
June 21	San Francisco	Honolulu	July 23	Chgo-S'hampton
June 29	Seattle	Mauretania	July 27	Chgo-S'hampton

TO SEATTLE AND VICTORIA VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

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PRESIDENT TAFT Wednesday, April 20th 2 a.m.

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON Wednesday, May 4th

PRESIDENT GRANT Wednesday, May 18th

PRESIDENT MADISON Wednesday, June 1st

PRESIDENT JACKSON Wednesday, June 15th

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PRESIDENT HARRISON Tuesday, May 24th 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT MONROE Tuesday, June 7th 8.00 a.m.

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

TO MANILA.

PRESIDENT POLK April 12th 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT TAFT April 12th 6.00 p.m.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY April 18th 6.00 p.m.

PRESIDENT ADAMS April 26th 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON April 26th 6.00 p.m.

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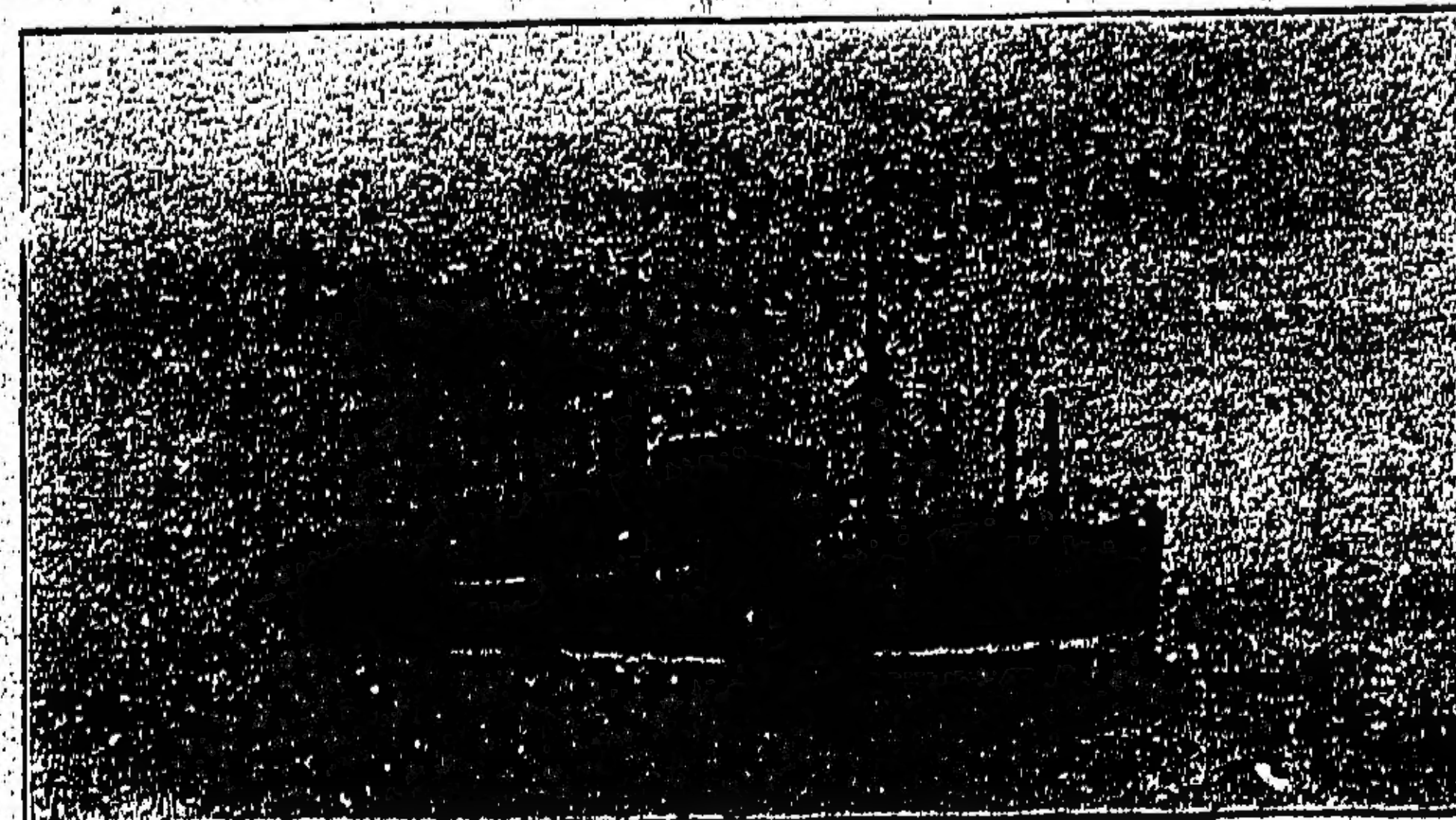
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MARRIAGE

FAIRLEY-PEMBERTON.—At the
Peak Church, on April 11,
V. L. A. Fairley, son of the late
Mr. L. Fairley and Mrs. Fairley
of Townsville, Queensland,
to Mabel Pemberton, daughter
of Mr. and Mrs. C. Pemberton,
Sydney, New South Wales.

Hong Kong, Monday, April 11, 1927.

MOSCOW AND THE RAID.

Moscow's thunder in regard to
the raid on Legation territory in
Peking is, significantly, of a sur-
prisingly mild nature. It breathes
not the usual Soviet spirit of
bravado and of dire threats, and
actually condescends to give the
Peking Government an oppor-
tunity to "save face" if it should
feel so inclined. What a mighty
difference there is between this
Note and that of January 23,
1926, in regard to the alleged in-
terference with the Chinese East-
ern Railway traffic and the arrest
of M. Ivanoff, the Soviet Man-
ager. Then there was nothing in
the form of "elementary de-
mands." A definite ultimatum
was presented with a stern warn-
ing to Chang Tso-fu in hoping that
he would "reconcile with the heavy
responsibility" which lay upon
him and that he would "neither
decline the attempt of a peaceful
settlement nor desire to take the
responsibility which will be equal-
ly heavy for the peoples of both
countries."

In the Note on the Legation
raid the Soviet Government ap-
pears half-hearted. Its words
are lame and halting. The worst
it can say is that the raid was a
disgraceful act of violence and a
violation of international rights.
It merely demands the removal of
the Chinese military detachment
and the Chinese Police, the re-
lease of the persons arrested, and
the return of the money, books,
furniture, etc. In that "etc." we
find the cause of all the Sov-
iet's concern. "Etc." is a very
convenient way of describing
thousands of Kuomintang and
Red flags, a machine gun, boxes
of bombs, a considerable quantity
of ammunition, a large number of
rifles, and seven car-loads of pro-
paganda leaflets!

Put in a nutshell the Soviet
politely intimates, in effect, to the
Peking Government that if it re-
turns the machine gun, rifles,
bombs, ammunition and the seven
car-loads of propaganda leaflets,

the incident will be forgotten in
this serving the cause of "the
tolling masses" of the world,
among which those of China and
the Soviet are foremost.

No less embarrassing to the
Soviet Government, in a way, will
be to know how to reply to the
protest sent to it by the Peking
Government on two points, name-
ly: (1) That the Russian Em-
bassy has long harboured a large
number of rebellious elements
liable to endanger the Chinese
Government and violate inter-
national law; (2) that it violates
the Sino-Russian Agreement
solemnly enacted and signed by
the Russian and Chinese Govern-
ments.

Although two blacks do not
make one white, and although the
Soviet protest may be theoretical-
ly correct, Moscow has the graver
charges to answer of harbouring
in the Russian Embassy a large
number of rebellious elements
liable to endanger the Chinese
Government and of violating the
Sino-Russian Agreement. It is
ought to be quite interesting
if it can succeed in omitting any
mention of "foreign imperialists"
and the "tolling masses."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THANKS OF Y.M.C.A.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")
Sir,—We are about to send out
letters of thanks to all Residents
who have so kindly responded to
our appeal for equipment for the
Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.'s
recently opened in the Colony.

It is possible that in the rush
of the opening days equipment
was received and the names of
the donors mislaid. So we wish
to take this opportunity of thank-
ing all who have by gift or loan
helped to make it possible for us
to open the two centres in time
for the incoming troops.

We are grateful for those
friends who are sending regular
supplies of papers and magazines;
reading matter is always most
acceptable and we shall always
need a constant supply, not only
for the centres but also for the
hospitals and other places.

Thanking you for your kind-
ness in publishing this letter—
Yours, etc.,

J. H. HUNT,

Secretary.

Hong Kong, April 10, 1927.

SOLICITORS AND EASTER.

That solicitors also want a day
off at Easter time was made
evident in Mr. Lindsell's Court
this morning.

Mr. D. McCallum appeared for
two defendants in an assault case
and asked for a week's remand,
which was granted.

On second thoughts, Mr.
McCallum asked that the case be
put off until Tuesday week re-
marking: "Monday is a holiday
and although your Worship will
be here, I have no desire to come
up myself."

The application was granted.

RACIAL FEUDS.

Lucknow, April 9.
A bomb was thrown in the midst
of a Moslem congregation praying
at the tomb of a saint near the
Medical College.

Thirteen persons were injured.—
Reuter.

While waiting on the wharf to
board the Mongkok ferry, yester-
day afternoon, a Chinese
woman suddenly collapsed and
died of heart failure within a
couple of minutes the body was
removed to the public mortuary.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

Old Boys' Reunion Dinner.

SCHOOL'S TRADITIONS.

Over two hundred Old Boys and
their friends attended the annual
reunion dinner of the Queen's Col-
lege Old Boys' Association in the
school central hall on Saturday
night.

Mr. George Grimble, Chairman of
the Association, presided, among
others present being Sir Robert Ho
Tung, the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotevall,
C.M.G., Mr. A. E. Wood (Director
of Education), Mr. W. W. Hornell
(Vice-chancellor of the University),
Mr. A. H. Crook (headmaster of
Queen's College), Mr. Lee Hysan,
Prof. R. K. M. Simpson, Mr. W.
Kay, Mr. A. J. Waller and Mr. C. G.
Anderson (hon. secretary).

The toast of "The King" and
"The Republic of China" were duly
honoured.

Proposing the toast of "Queen's
College," the Chairman said that al-
though it had been his honour to
propose this toast at three suc-
cessive reunions, there was much he
could say that had not been said
before.

Founders of Tradition.

Reviving memories of his old
school days, Mr. Grimble paid a
tribute to past headmasters who
had done so much to place Queen's
College in its present position of
eminence in the educational life of
the Colony—men like Dr. Stewart,
Dr. Bateson Wright, Mr. Faulkner,
Mr. May and Mr. Arthur.

Stressing the value of that unde-
finable characteristic of a good
school—tone—the Chairman said
that one knew of its presence, one
could see it inculcated into those
passing under its influence and it
had been kept in Queen's College
because they had benefited from the
precepts of their predecessors.

The number of men who had passed
through the school to high honours
was legion and he might mention
one whose work would probably go
down into history—Sir Robert Ho
Tung (applause).

In conclusion, Mr. Grimble said
that every boy passing through
Queen's College has justification
for being immensely proud of his
alma mater, and he should consider
it a privilege to do all in his power
to further its interests (applause).

Old Boys' Activities.

In responding and proposing the
toast of the Old Boys' Association,
Mr. A. H. Crook said the activities
of the Q.C.O.B.A. covered every-
thing from the award of prizes to
the provision of scholarships, but
its influence was far wider.

A school gradually gathered round it
an individuality, a tradition, an
aura, which was handed on from
generation to generation. It was
sustained by those who had gone
as well as by those still at the
school and it was the Old Boys'
Association which was helping to
mould that aura more thoroughly
into Queen's College.

In conclusion, Mr. Crook thanked
the members of the Old Boys' As-
sociation for their goodwill and as-
sistance and for the kindly way
they had arranged the evening's
entertainment.

"Impressionable" Age.

Responding to the toast of "The
Guests" (proposed by Mr. C. G.
Anderson), Mr. Hornell said he had
spent a thoroughly enjoyable even-
ing and it had given him real plea-
sure to meet the Q.C.O.B.A. It had
been in his mind for some time
that a Hong Kong Old Students'
Association was very desirable,

though he had come to the conclu-
sion that school associations were
the most stable. He supposed it
was because one's school days were
the most impressionable age, and
memories of the old school were the
most enduring of one's life.

In conclusion, Mr. Hornell said
he was sure that the old boys
would always have a warm place
in their hearts for Queen's College
and for the teachers to whom they
owed such a deep debt.

Sir Robert Ho Tung.

In response to repeated requests,
Sir Robert Ho Tung addressed the
gathering and said in these days of
crisis and upheaval it was indeed
pleasant for the Old Boys and their
friends to be gathered together as
they were doing in intimate associa-
tion and convivial comradeship.

Referring to the troubled times in
China, Sir Robert said that if only
it had been possible to bring to-
gether at a Round Table Conference
when the scheme was proposed, all
the War Lords, and that they had
been inspired by a sense of patri-
otism which scorned all questions of
self or of personal aggrandisement
who knew with what measure of
success such an effort might be
crowned? If it had succeeded, what
a fine picture it would have been
possible to draw of the present
state of China, with a sane and
healthy Nationalism permeating its
masses, but without its anarchy and
turmoil.

But in the words of the poet,
continued Sir Robert, "For of all
sad words of tongue and pen, the
saddest are these—'It might have
been.'"

His optimism, however, was in-
destructible, and he felt keenly
that all present would yet have an
opportunity of doing some useful
and unselfish service to and for
China, and thus make themselves
worthy sons of their alma mater.
(Applause.)

Revivifying Association.

The need for enrolling new mem-
bers and for doing something dur-

PEAK WEDDING.

DIRECTOR OF CHINA R.A.T. MARRIED.

TO-DAY'S CEREMONY.

Many of the bridegroom's friends
and colleagues attended the wed-
ding which took place quietly at the
Peak Church at noon to-day of Mr.
V. L. A. Fairley (one of the direc-
tors of the British American To-
bacco Company, of China, Ltd.),
son of the late Mr. L. Fairley and
Mrs. Fairley, Townsville, Queens-
land; and Miss Mabel Pemberton,
daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pembed-
ton of Sydney, New South Wales.

The Rev. H. Copley Moyle officiat-
ed.

The bride was given away by
Mr. F. A. Perry. The best man
was Mr. A. P. Bungey.

Mrs. J. A. Bloomsfield was Mat-
ron of Honour.

After the ceremony, a reception
was held at the residence of Mr.
F. A. Perry, 250, the Peak.

Mr. and Mrs. Fairley leave later
for their honeymoon in Shanghai.

Among those present at the cere-
mony and reception were: Mr. and
Mrs. E. L. Sim, Mrs. G. T. May,
Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Maves, Mr. and
Mrs. W. H. E. Contas, Mr. and Mrs.
J. H. Brister, Messrs. W. Lyons,
and E. F. Mackie and Mrs. Wilson
Smythe.

SINGAPORE AFFAIR.

INQUEST ON THE CHINESE VICTIMS.

POLICE NOT TO BLAME.

Singapore, April 9.
The inquest was concluded in the
Criminal District Court before the
acting Coroner (Colonel) J. H. Tyte,
and a jury consisting of two Euro-
peans and three leading Chinese re-
sidents. Into the deaths of six
Chinese who were killed in the
shooting affair in front of Kreta
Ayer Police Station on March 13.

The jury returned a verdict that
"death was the result of gunshot
wounds inflicted by the Police
whilst dealing with a dense crowd
outside the Police Station."—
Reuter.

'BUS SOMERSAULTS.

TWO MEN KILLED.

BABY'S REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

London, March 6.

While tens of thousands were con-
verging on Cwm to attend the
funeral of the twenty colliery vic-
tims, the brakes of a motor 'bus
containing about 35 men, women,
and children from Oakdale failed
at a hairpin bend overlooking the
Marine Colliery. The motor 'bus
crashed through the iron railings,
somersaulted and fell with the
wheels in the air upon trucks of
pit props in the colliery sidings.
Two men were killed instantly, and
23 were injured. They were car-
ried into the bare room at the
colliery, where a week ago the vic-
tims of the explosion lay, and they
were attended by Dr. J. O'Sullivan,
who again was first on the scene.

The police at first feared that
there would be a panic rush down
the hillside by the crowds lining
the streets, but the news did not
reach the village until the mourn-
ers, estimated at 100,000, had dis-
persed.

The motor 'bus fell 25ft., and
there were many remarkable es-
capes. A woman, cut and bleeding,
was found in the wreckage shield-
ing a baby who was unscathed. A
man who had been riding on the
step said that the 'bus was travel-
ling at a walking pace. He sud-
denly found himself wedged inside
amidst a struggling mass of women.

CONCERT FOR SERVICES.

The entertainment sub-com-
mittee of the Naval and Military
Y.M.C.A. have arranged a con-
cert for to-night at the 7th
Military General Hospital, Kow-
loon (Diocesan Boys' School).
The artistes are Mr. H. J.
Fountain (piano); H. Glover
(baritone); Mrs. Minney
(soprano); Mr. V. Labrum
(humorous); Miss Phyllis Brown
(recitation); Miss Audrey Steele
(songs). Mr. Fountain is the
accompanist.

The concert begins at 8 p.m.

A lorry laden with wood was
proceeding along Robinson Road
yesterday when a sudden jolt
caused by a dip in the road threw
a coolie off. He was injured in
the head and legs and had to go
to the hospital for treatment.

ing the year apart from presenting
prices and holding an annual din-
ner was stressed by Mr. W. Kay,
who was called on for a speech.
Referring to his state of single-
bliss, which had been the subject
of reference throughout the evening,
Mr. Kay said that he was wedded
to Queen's College and it was thus
that he urged the Q.C.O.B.A. to
greater efforts. Mr. Kay also re-
ferred to the splendid work done
for Queen's by Mr. Tanner.

An excellent entertainment pro-
gramme concluded an enjoyable
evening.

MOSCOW'S DEMANDS.

Sequel to the Peking Raid.

SOVIET EMBASSY RECALLED.

Moscow, April 10.

Moscow's Note, handed by the
Russian Charge d'Affaires to
Chang Yen-chi and signed by M.
Litvinov, declares the raid on the
Soviet Embassy at Peking to be an
unheard of violation of the elemen-
tary rules of international law and
altogether unprecedented between
two countries, officially related.
With reference to the Peking
Government's admission that it
attacked premises directly control-
led by the Soviet Embassy the Note
insists that the Government ought
previously Embassy. It attributes
the exclusion of any Embassy re-
presentative from the raided terri-
tory as being due to the fact that
the Peking Government preferred
that the police and soldiers commit
acts of violence and plunder in the
absence of official persons, and de-
scribes the Peking allegation of
"disgraceful acts" as documents
found evidencing preparation of a
rising may altogether be implausible
and wide of the truth. It thinks
the allegation may explain why the
premises of the military attache
and the Embassy occupants' apart-
ments were raided under such
extraordinary conditions.

"Inspired and Sanctioned."

In consequence of the exclusion
of the possibility of the most
elementary control, including the
checking of things taken away, no
guarantee exists that anything may
not be found among the things
"found" which can be availed of by
hostile foreign influences, which in-
spired and sanctioned the act and
the raid of the 6th instant. It was
the Peking Cabinet's duty to com-
municate to the Soviet Embassy, if
it had reason to believe that Chi-
nese citizens in its controlled terri-
tory were engaged in activities
directed against Peking interests
and not to approach the Diplomatic
Body and in agreement with the
Dutch Minister, M. Oudendijk, on
its behalf, violate the Military At-
tache's extraterritorial rights.

Co-operation between soldiers
and police and the Peking Govern-
ment with the representative Diplo-
matic Body sheds light on the true
motives for the disgraceful acts of
violence and violation of interna-
tional rights and is the best
evidence in whose interests the acts
were committed.

"Elementary Demands."

The Note proceeds to insist upon
the execution of the following
"elementary demands": The im-
mediate removal of the Chinese
military detachment and police
from the premises of the Military
Attache, Embassy and the Trade
Mission. All those arrested in the
Embassy and Soviet Economic in-
stitutions must be immediately re-
leased and all documents from the
premises of the Military Attache
must be immediately returned. The
money, books, furniture, etc., stolen
by the police and the Ankvuchun
Military must be returned to their
owners.

Pending satisfaction of these de-
mands the Soviet considers itself
bound as a sign of protest, to recall
from Peking its Charge d'Affaires,
Chernykh, with all the Embassy
leaving only Consular personnel.
The Soviet limits itself to the above
very elementary demands, which it
contends will certainly not put the
Peking Government in a humiliat-
ing position, and points out that
any Imperialist Government in
analogous circumstances would
have replied with acts of the most
ruthless repression. But although
the Soviet possesses adequate re-
sources to have recourse to repres-
sive measures and compulsion, it
declares, it definitely refrains
therefrom.

Imperialists Blamed.

The Note then proceeds to state
that the Soviet Government clearly
realises that irresponsible circles
and foreign imperialists are pro-
voking it to war. It also realises
that the Peking Cabinet has become
a tool of their game; but the Soviet
regards as its starting-point the
interests of the toiling masses of
the whole world, including the
interests of the masses of Chinese
people.

Notwithstanding Peking's pro-
vocative act, which is aimed at
worsening the international situa-
tion and transforming military
action waged by certain Imperialist
Powers against China into a new
World War the Soviet Government
declares: It will not surrender to
provocation from anybody whom-
ever and will in every way defend
the cause of peace. The Soviet
does not doubt that this aspiration
will meet with the friendly support
of the toiling masses of all coun-
tries, including, first and foremost,
the peoples of China and the Sov-
iet.—Reuter.

Paris, April 10.—The revenue
returns for 1926 showing an
additional surplus of more than
500,000,000 francs, the govern-
ment has decided to increase the
wages of officials from August 3,
1926 instead of from January 1,
1927 as previously intended.—
Havas.

BISHOP OF LONDON.

ADDRESS ON BRITAIN'S
PRESTIGE.

A SPEECH FULL OF HOPE.

A sanguine speech, full of hope and the desire of achievement, was delivered by the Bishop of London, Dr. Winnington Ingram, to a large gathering of journalists who attended the luncheon of the New South Wales Institute of Journalists at Sydney in February.

Dr. Ingram, whose address made a profound impression, not only because of its logic, but also because of the friendly warmth of the distinguished prelate, divided his remarks into five main issues—Migration, the alleged decadence of Great Britain, the League of Nations as an instrument for peace and the ultimate salvation of the world, the distortion of news by newspapers, and finally, the necessity for religion.

His speech was not without humour, and he aroused much laughter when he spoke of his experiences in Canada. At Toronto he had said that he was anxious that the great north-west of Canada should not be filled with foreigners—"Gaiety, Poles, and God knows whom." That had aroused a section of the Press. One newspaper had the caption, "Bishop let loose," and another, "Bishop runs amok."

Dr. Ingram said that on the previous day he had stated that he thought the Australian unions were opposed to migration. As the result of consultations that he had had that morning he was now inclined to believe that they were not opposed to the principle of migration, but that they were strongly opposed to "dumping."

He also was opposed to "dumping," and he had found that the men most opposed to "dumping" and the cramping of the labour market were men who had only been in Australia a comparatively few years themselves—Englishmen, many of whom were leaders of the unions.

It was his idea that the Church of England should do more to provide the right class of migrants. They would try to keep in touch with the whole population of England, find out the right people, average, quiet working people, not the people who five minutes after their arrival wanted to show how things were done in England. (Laughter.)

The Church of England wanted to know when Australia wanted carpenters, or farm workers, or domestic servants, and they would be supplied. "Let us all co-operate to carry out a scheme like that," he said, amidst applause. "I want the Church of England to do more than it has done. I have found that the Presbyterians are doing much more than we are. Why can't we do as much?"

Speaking of the alleged decadence of Great Britain, Dr. Ingram said: "I don't want to labour the matter or to create mischief out of the remarks made by my great friend Mr. Willis yesterday. You may have got it into your minds, however, that Great Britain is really a little bit decadent. The old country stands higher to-day than perhaps it ever stood before in the prestige and the opinion of the world. (Applause.) In the League of Nations Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Lord Curzon are the most influential people. Great Britain, backed by Australia and Canada and the other dominions, takes the lead. (Applause.) The one nation in the world that American respects is Great Britain, because we pay our debt and say nothing about it. In China the Chinese and the British would get on very well together if the Chinese were not stirred up by outsiders, by the Bolshevik element from Russia."

Dr. Ingram proceeded to extol the work of the League of Nations, and said that there was only one race of people that could keep the peace of the world—the English-speaking peoples. He explained, amidst approbation, what the League of Nations had accomplished in five years in respect of peace and for the cementing of the friendly relations of different races and for their amelioration.

Referring to what he termed "a fair appreciation of news values in the newspapers," Dr. Ingram quoted the discussions on the new Prayer Book. After 15 years' effort and consideration a new Prayer Book had been brought out that might be used as a permissible substitute for the old Prayer Book. There had been 24 bishops in favour and two bishops opposed to the innovation, but the comment on all over the world was the comment that the two bishops in opposition. That gave the impression that there must be much trouble over the new Prayer Book in England. He also emphasised the need for greater space being given to religion in the Press.—"Sydney Morning Herald."

Efficient mistresses will make efficient maids.—Lady Collins.

The Sunday school teacher was giving her class a lecture on mottoes, and remarked that she wished her class to memorise the following motto:—"It is more blessed to give than to receive."

"Yes, miss," piped up the young boy, "my father says that he always sticks to that motto in his business."

"How noble of him!" exclaimed the teacher. By the way, what is his profession?"

"He's a boxer, miss!"

RICHEST MAN.

THE WEALTH OF HENRY
FORD.

"USELESS," SAYS HENRY.

Henry Ford would not listen to a "guy from Wall Street" who wanted to give him a billion dollars for his properties. The automobile manufacturer's fortune is estimated at between \$1,000,000,000 and \$2,000,000,000, and he has \$300,000,000 cash.

These astonishing figures tell the story of the discovery of the world's first billionaire as revealed at the Ford Tax hearing in Washington. Used to dealing in terms of millions, Wall Street and the rest of America were startled to receive the news that Ford had not only outstripped all contemporaries in the matter of fortune but had probably set a record which no man ever before had attained.

Of the eleven thousand millionaires in the United States as shown by the United States treasury statistics, there are only 74 millionaires. None save John D. Rockefeller Jr. can even approach Ford in wealth, and Rockefeller's estimated \$450,000,000 looms small by comparison. The fortunes of Thyssen, Mellon, Mitsui, Iwasaki, the Duke of Westminster, and others who have \$100,000,000 or over are hardly worth mentioning even for a means of contrast.

Of what does Ford's wealth consist? Besides his automobile plants, he has railroads, steamboats, coal mines, subsidiary manufacturing for making glass and woodwork, timber forests and various other properties. The cash value of these possessions is estimated at \$1,000,000,000. In the market his stock in his companies he could probably obtain as much for it as the bankers who would doubtless dispose of it at a large profit.

Offer Made Three Times.

The offer of one billion dollars for the Ford Motor Co. was made no more than three times. It was brought out at the hearing, by John W. Prentiss of Hornblower and Weeks. Without doubt it was the largest bid ever made for any property in the world. The offer was based on the earning power and record of the Ford business, and the billion would have been provided through the sale of securities to investors throughout the world.

With net earnings estimated at \$300,000,000 annually, the assumption would have been financial chiefs through an issue of \$500,000,000 five per cent. convertible debentures and something like 10,000,000 of common stock issued at \$50 a share. Net profits, following this estimate, would be from ten to fifteen per cent. on the common stock depending on whether 10,000,000 or 20,000,000 shares were issued.

How does Ford regard his own wealth? Has his position as the richest man of all time revealed him as a super-man? His friends say no. They quote him as saying, "Money is the most useless thing in the world," and they add that he is simply itself and wise in the knowledge that "money cannot buy everything."

Ford is sixty-three years of age. He is five feet and nine inches tall, wiry, with white hair and gray eyes. His talk is disconnected, his wit of the small-town kind; his mind is quick and his attitude extremely practical.

His home is at Dearborn, in the centre of 7,000 acres. He lives in an undistinguished stone house. Back of it is a stone garage containing a laboratory where the manufacturer spends what apparently are his happiest hours.

His habits are extremely simple. Skating and dancing are his chief amusements and he does not smoke or drink. Although nominally an Episcopalian, he does not go to church with any regularity.

EMPIRE LINK.

BEAM WIRELESS WITH
AUSTRALIA.

London, April 9.

A large number of messages in both directions was dealt with by the beam wireless service to Australia, which opened yesterday, and the quantity of traffic was rather in excess of official expectations.

The Post Office state that the service throughout the day worked splendidly.

It is reported from Melbourne that 3,600 words were presented for transmission to England, and 1,200 words were received from England.

Messages received in London included a telegram from the Governor General, Lord Stonehaven, who, on behalf of the Australian people, sent messages of loyalty to the King, in which he said, "We regard it as singularly appropriate that, at a time when the intangible bonds of Empire are being so adequately expressed and so greatly strengthened by the presence of the Duke and Duchess of York, this material link should have been brought to completion."—British Wireless Service.

STATUE WEEPS!

GRIEF OVER SHANGHAI'S
CAPTURE.

ASTONISHING CREDULITY.

The imposing statue of Sir Robert Hart, founder of the Chinese Maritime Customs, which occupies a prominent position on the Bund foreshore, came to life one night a few weeks ago when, according to Chinese reports, heart-rending sobs and moans came from the hitherto silent figure which has gazed on Shanghai, watching its development, for many years past, says the "Shanghai Times." According to the report which was given prominence in several of the vernacular papers, an Indian watchman was on duty in the early hours of the morning in the vicinity of the statue when he heard a wailing sound coming from the foreshore. He investigated, and found that the sobbing came from the metal likeness of Sir Robert Hart which was weeping bitterly.

The report goes on to state that the Indian made for the nearest police station and reported the matter and foreign police proceeded to the spot and verified the Indian's statement.

Commenting on this Chinese paper state that the matter was "hushed up" by the police for the reason that the police knew that the statue was sobbing over the imminent fall of Shanghai and the reversion of the Settlement to the Chinese, and the soul of Sir Robert Hart was bewailing the fact that all his life's work was going to be ruined.

Now we know why some time ago numbers of curious Chinese displayed unwelcome interest in the statue, for it was also mentioned in the paper that an investigation would show distinct rust marks under the two eyes where the tears had streamed down the face.

COMING FILMS.

"MONTE CARLO" AND "BIG
BROTHER."

The story concerns the adventures of three small-town girls who win a newspaper popularity contest, giving them a vacation trip to Monte Carlo. The three girls are played by Gertrude Olmsted, ZaSu Pitts and Trixie Friganza.

Once the locale of the story is transferred to Monte Carlo it becomes, in addition to a romantic narrative, a farcical satire on the manners and deportment of a certain type of American tourist abroad.

A fascinating sequence of the photodrama is the fashion show staged at Monte Carlo, which has been photographed in true colours, showing a remarkable improvement in this phase of screen technique.

Lew Cody's work in the picture is particularly interesting because he is presented again as a comedian and his performance confirms the judgment of the producers who have directed his ability in the direction of light comedy.

The picture was obviously constructed for laughing purposes only and it meets these purposes well. The romantic theme is subordinated to laugh getting and properly so.

The cast is one of the greatest assemblages of comedians ever seen in a single picture. Karl Dane, the grinning, tobacco-chewing Swede of "The Big Parade," is seen as the duke who turns out to be a doorman; Harry Myers, as Greaves, the faithful valet, achieves some notable comedy effects, and Cesare Gravina, Roy D'Arcy, Arthur Hoyt and Eugene Borden are also in the cast.

"Big Brother," the new Paramount picture, "Big Brother," an Allan Dwan production of the story by Rex Beach, is a bear for thrills; there is not a lagging moment throughout its entire length. This is the greatest of Rex Beach's works—greatest because he wrote it from his heart.

It is an altogether unusual production, in that it depicts graphically just what the Big Brother Movement is endeavouring to accomplish throughout the world—the proper raising of the boys and youths—the future men of the land on whom the destiny of their country rests. It is the story of one "big brother," taken as a concrete example of what is to be generally expected from others the world over.

Oh, yes, we were so absorbed in the picture itself that we almost forgot about the principals, and that would never do at all, for without the clever acting of Tom Moore, Edith Roberts and Mickey Bennett and the impressive character portrayal of Raymond Hall the vital theme of "Big Brother" would go for naught, and between both features, we rise to remark once more, we enjoyed ourselves immensely.

Jimmy (shyly): "I can read your thoughts, Miss Ruth." Ruth (coolly): "Then what makes you sit far away?"

HEAD HUNTERS.

HOW TATTOO ARTIST MAKES
MONEY.

TALES FROM BORNEO.

"Natural Man," the title of a fascinating book on the people of Borneo by Dr. Charles Hose (Macmillan, 30s.), may be perhaps a little misleading. It may suggest that the various tribes which make up the population of the island are still in a natural and simple state of savagery. Instead, many of them, though their clothing may be scanty and their morals, by western standards, a trifle primitive, are far removed from the savage, and their customs, their industries and belief are interesting enough to warrant all the long and thorough investigation which Dr. Hose has evidently made of them.

It is impossible in any short review to do justice to the thoroughness of Dr. Hose's study of these specimens of natural man; to do more than indicate the scope of his book, which is the result of many years' official residence in the island. Nor is it possible to detail here his theories about the origin of these people and their sometimes puzzling customs. It can only be said that these are some of the most fascinating of his pages. And his study of the Islanders is prefaced with a very interesting account of that romantic figure, the first Rajah Brooke of Borneo.

The British Government of the day (as Dr. Hose says) treated Brooke with the ingratitude and neglect which are commonly the lot of European pioneers in the East. However, the work endures. Brooke gave to the Empire a new country of almost inexhaustible wealth, which he ruled with moderation and justice, and his own tradition has been worthily carried on by his successors.

The Ruling Passion.

Possibly that rule has something to do with the comparative civilisation to be noted among the principal of the six groups or tribes into which the inhabitants of Borneo are divided. It is true that with some of them head hunting would seem to be more than a sport—almost a mission; but even the head hunters, in their social life, have engaging qualities.

Thus the group known best to Europeans, the Ibanas, are much-adapted to head hunting; nevertheless—"They are a vain, dressy, boastful, excitable, not to say frivolous, people; cheerful, talkative, sociable, fond of fun and jokes and lively stories, and though prone to exaggeration their statements can generally be accepted as founded on fact; they are industrious and energetic."

It is easy to believe that these qualities make the Iban an agreeable companion and a useful citizen. But unfortunately there is a side to Dr. Hose, another side to the picture—and not such a pleasant one.

"Cherchez la Femme." They have too little respect for their chiefs, a peculiarity which renders their social organisation somewhat defective and chaotic; they are quarrelsome and litigious, and were formerly the most inveterate head hunters in the country; unlike most of the other peoples, they followed the principle, "art for art's sake," and took heads for the mere glory which the act brought them.

Elsewhere Dr. Hose shows that with these simple people, as with some more civilised, feminine influence may be a cause of reprehensible conduct. More lust for an enemy's head may be mixed with another motive.

"The Iban women urge on the men to the taking of heads; and they make much of those who bring them home; and often a girl will laud her suitor by saying that he has not been brave enough to take a head; and in some cases of wilful murder of an individual by Ibans the murderer has no doubt been egged on in this way."

On the Insatiable System. An interesting chapter on tattooing shows that the women of Borneo themselves are willing to suffer to be beautiful. And it is not merely that the tattooing operation is painful enough at the moment to cause cries of anguish from the subject; but the process is a long one, lasting sometimes as long as three or four years, since only a small piece can be done at a sitting, and several long intervals elapse between the various stages of the work.

After a detailed account of the operation, which makes one marvel at the subject's fortitude, Dr. Hose has a delightful remark about the system of payment to the tattoo artist: an office which is often hereditary.

The fees, he says, are fixed, and may be paid by instalments; but before the kneecap, the last part to be tattooed, is touched, the artist must be paid the full amount. As this part of the design is the key-note of the whole, defalcations are unknown.

Natural people, no doubt, these of Borneo; but evidently not too simple.

Harrison was in a bad temper, and when an acquaintance met him one morning and asked: "Ow is your health to-day Mr. Harrison?" he waked wrathful. "My name is not 'Harrison,'" he snapped. "Well," said the other, "if a hettich, a havy, two hars, a hi, a hes, a ho, an' a hen don't spell 'Harrison,' what do they spell?"

AT THE QUEEN'S.

THE INIMITABLE BEBE
DANIELS.

"WILD, WILD, SUSAN."

A most entertaining picture featuring the charming and vivacious Bebe Daniels is the attraction at the Queen's until Tuesday night. At three performances yesterday, large audiences thoroughly enjoyed "Wild, Wild, Susan" in which the heroine, ever alert for thrills, sets the New York police and fire departments and her staid family by the ears with her escapades, makes a "round trip to Europe" in one jump—back to the landing stage—when she discovers the prosaic nature of her travelling companions and finally embarks on a "career" as a lady detective.

A "taxi-driver" then enters into the scheme of things and is able to offer help and sympathy which forms the basis of a friendship lasting throughout some thrilling adventures in which the two principal participants evolve none the less covered in glory because the desperate tasks they achieve have been "planted" by the parents of Susan in a vain endeavour to bring her to her senses.

In the marriage of Susan and the taxi-driver, Susan finds that she has at last brought balm to the troubled heart of her parents. The "driver" is none less than the author son of her father's friend, a union with whose family has long been her cherished ambition.

The Band Concert.

At the 9.20 performance, a crowded house was treated to a fine programme by the massed bands of the 1st/Cameronians and the 2nd/K.O.S.B.'s. The enterprise of Hong Kong Amusements Ltd. is providing Hong Kong with the opportunity of taking full advantage of the presence of strong musical talent in hand music now in the Colony and the crowded houses, seats being all booked early in the day, is sufficient proof of the public's appreciation.

The programme was both classical and popular and, under the batons of Mr. Horace E. Dodwell, L.B.A.M., and Mr. W. H. Fitzmaurice, A.R.C.M., the two bands gave of their best. Particularly well rendered was Tschalkowsky's "Solemnelle 1812" in which the retreat from Moscow was reproduced with thrilling effect.

Selections from "Pinafore" were both topical and pleasing and other enjoyable items were "Entry of the Gladiators" (Fuchs); Sullivan's "Lost Chord"; Selections from "Pagliacci"; Highland Dancing by picked men from both Battalions; "Bells of St. Mary" (Rimmer); and Musical Travesty "Ireland For Ever."

Shadows Before.

COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED
IN THE "MAIL."

Entertainments.

April 11—Queen's Theatre: "Wild Wild Susan."

April 11—World Theatre: "The Call of the Canyon."

April 11—Star Theatre: "The Trouble With Wives."

April 11—The Hong Kong Dance Club's grand opening Carnival Dance at Lane Crawford, at 9 p.m.

Sports.

April 16—Seventh tournament of the Hong Kong Boxing Assn. at Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.

April 16-18—Second Extra Race Meeting of Hong Kong Jockey Club, Race Course, Happy Valley.

April 20—Seventh bi-annual race for the "Travessa" Trophy, commencing 4 p.m.

Meetings.

April 11—Ordinary meeting of Marine Engineers' Guild of China. (H.K. branch), 67, Des Voeux Rd., C.I., 5 p.m.

April 14—Twenty-seventh annual meeting of Kowloon Bowling Green Club, Club-house, 5.45 p.m.

April 21—Second Meeting of China Light & Power Co., Ltd., 11.30 a.m.

April 23—Telephone Co.'s second annual meeting, at Exchange Bldg., 11 a.m.

Lammer's Auction.

April 14—At No. 88A, Nathan Rd., Kowloon, valuable household furniture, 2.45 p.m.

Clubs' news.

April 11—Lenten Mission in Catholic Cathedral, Glencliff, 8 p.m.

Fraser: Rev. Fr. C. Byrne, S.J.

April 26—Mr. Harry Ore gives a Beethoven Centenary Recital at the Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.

April 27—Vice-chairman and Committee of Victoria Diocesan Assn. "at home" to members and friends at Helena May Institut., 4.30 p.m.

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- 9132—SUNNY—Selection-In Two Parts—The NEW "1927" ORCHESTRA
SUNNY—Two Little Bluebirds. Duet: ELSIE RANDOLPH and CLAUDE HULBERT
I Might Grow Fond of You. Duet: BINNIE HALE and JACK BUCHANAN, Comedians
When We Get Our Divorce. Duet: BINNIE HALE and JACK BUCHANAN
I've Looked for Trouble. Duet: BINNIE HALE and JACK BUCHANAN
Dye Love Me? Summy. BINNIE HALE, JACK HOBBS
Who? Sunny. LAYTON & JOHNSTONE
Who? Sunny. The SINGING SOPHOMORES
All I Want is to be With You. The IPANA TROUBADOURS
Who? Sunny (Vocal Chorus by the SINGING SOPHOMORES). Sunny, For-Trot
Dye Love Me? Waltz. PERCIVAL MACKAY'S BAND
Two Little Bluebirds, Fox-Trot (With Piano Solo by Percival Mackay)
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LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

On Good Friday and Saturday, the offices and stations of the Chinese Maritime Customs will be closed, including those of Kowloon and district.

Sir A. Conah Doyle, writing in the "Daily Express," advocates small balloons or hydrogen knapsacks as aids to pedestrians. He says that what is needed is a balloon which will turn a fifteen stone man into five stone so that he can walk without fatigue. The "Daily Express" has organized so-called "jumping balloon tests," at the Edgware aerodrome, using a balloon eighteen feet in diameter with a lift of ten stone.

In large type the "Manila Times" says:—Few Americans in the Far East take much pride in our "holier than thou" programme in China. We have a large force in Shanghai, but thus far it seems to have been sent for the purpose of standing by while the British pull our chestnuts out of the fire. This course may be profitable, but is hardly dignified. Nobody resents it more keenly, by the way, than the naval personnel and marines whose hands are tied by orders from Washington. The "Times" goes on to quote a passage from the "London & China Express," and concludes with the remark, "Up to the present our motto has been, 'Let George (the Fifth) do it.' This comment was made a fortnight ago, and is published as showing the feeling of Americans throughout the Far East at that time."

Replying to allegations by a French Journalist in the "Caulois," Sir Arthur K. Yapp, National Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., declares: Neither in China nor anywhere else is the Y. M. C. A. the agent of Communism. Sufficient evidence of this is to be found in the fact that the last American secretary of the Y.M.C.A. has been expelled from Soviet Russia, and in 1922 the Communist party in China swore the death of the Y.M.C.A. in the country, and it was their boast that in four years' time they would absolutely wipe out its work. It will interest you to know that three Y.M.C.A. centres, manned by British secretaries, are now open for our sailors and soldiers in Kowloon and two other secretaries are on their way from England to open up similar centres in Shanghai.

Mr. M. M. Mass was one of the passengers who sailed on the "Empress of Russia" yesterday for Manila.

Mr. L. Guy, Captain T. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hicks were among the passengers on the "Kamo Maru" when she left Hong Kong on Saturday for London via Singapore.

Miss Pauline Frederick, the American actress had a remarkable reception in "Madame X," under Mr. E. J. Carroll's management at the Lyceum Theatre. It was typical old-time melodrama. Mr. Frank Harvey was a successful member of the cast.

Hong Kong estate to the value of \$3,300 was left by the late I. F. da Rocha, of Mosque Street, letters of administration in respect of whose estate have been granted to Mr. J. M. da Rocha, of 2 Connaught Road Central.

A London message announces the death at Malta of Mr. Edgar Bonavia, C.M.G., Permanent Secretary to the Head of the Ministry under the Malta Home Rule Constitution. Mr. Bonavia frequently acted as Governor of the island in the absence of General Sir Walter Congreve whose death occurred recently.

Miss Olive Young, one of the leading Chinese cinema "stars," has returned to Hong Kong, arriving from Shanghai to-day on the "President Polk." Miss Young is now with the Great Wall Film Co. of Shanghai, after a stay in Hollywood. A few years ago she was a teacher in Hong Kong.

In the quiet old Surrey village of Chobham Dame Ellen Terry, the actress, celebrated her 79th birthday. As she is still recovering from her recent illness, Dame Ellen spent the day quietly, and she could not have chosen a more restful place than the gabled country-house with smooth lawns where she is staying with a friend. Congratulatory telegrams, telephone messages, letters, and presents were constantly arriving, many of them from prominent actors and actresses. Dame Ellen made her first stage appearance in 1856 and for 24 years acted in partnership with Henry Irving.

Two cases of notifiable disease were reported during the week-end. One was a Chinese with small-pox and the other a Portuguese with diphtheria, both from the Kowloon registration district.

The hysterics of a woman in the stalls, at the conclusion of the first act, held up the vampire play "Dracula" at the Little Theatre for half-an-hour. Four other women fainted. A doctor and a trained nurse attend all performances owing to the frequency of patrons' prostrations.

An hour after a baby girl had been born in Vancouver, surgeons successfully operated on her for a ruptured abdominal wall with acute appendicitis in which gangrene had developed. Only a local anaesthetic was used, and the baby has a good chance of living. While the operation was being performed the mother bore a second twin which was in perfect condition.

The driver of the famous motor "bus," "Old Bill," which served in France for the duration of the war, and now is the oldest "bus" in London, was fined for exceeding the speed limit at Willesden, when on the way to a funeral, loaded with wreaths. The magistrates regretted having to fine the veteran, and reduced the amount from the usual 60s. to 10s. Apart from its annual attendance at the Cenotaph on Armistice Day, "Old Bill's" duties nowadays are confined to busmen's funerals.

The survival of the Middle Ages in the Near East is illustrated by a singular incident at Bucharest. When we last reformed the calendar angry people went about clamouring, "Give us back our 11 days!" The Roumanians, following Turks and Russians, are now reforming with a tale of days raised to 13, and many reactionaries are raging furiously. Their leader is a very hairy monk named Vojnesku, who walked barefoot all the way from Mount Athos, leaped into the pulpit of the cathedral, and denounced King, Royal Family, Patriarch and Ministers as renegades, Romanisers and traitors to Orthodoxy. He has been tucked away in prison for the present, but he has plenty of partisans outside, and stupider prejudices have often sufficed to provoke revolutions.

Mr. J. Soriano, (manager of Messrs. R. Soriano & Co., Shanghai merchants) arrived in Hong Kong to-day on the "President Polk."

Among the passengers who landed at Hong Kong from the "Empress of Russia" (arrived on Saturday from Vancouver via Shanghai) were Mrs. C. H. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Harman, Mr. P. A. Crampton, Dr. Y. S. Huang, and Mrs. P. M. Yvanovich.

Mr. Ulysses S. Grant, Jr. (the son of the American President) is in Hong Kong on a tour of the world. He is one of the batch travelling under the auspices of the D. F. Robertson Bureau on the "President Polk" which sails to-morrow for Manila. Mr. Grant is accompanied by his wife. Among the seventy tourists on the "President Polk" are Professor and Mrs. Karl W. Gehrkens of Oberlin, Ohio and Dr. C. W. Montgomery of Los Angeles.

Through passengers on the "President Polk" (arrived to-day from the North) includes:—Mr. F. R. Chichgar (Bombay cotton merchant) for Colombo; Mr. C. W. Frincke (Eddy Paper Corporation) for New York; Mr. W. T. Lewis (Brestons Tire & Rubber Co.) for Singapore; Mr. L. A. Spading (Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. of Toronto) for Manila; Mr. T. Troller (manager, Grand Hotel des Wagons Lits, Peking) and Mrs. Troller, for Genoa.

The following officers were elected for the year at the annual meeting of the Chinese Club on Saturday: President, Mr. B. Wong Tape; Vice-President, Dr. Ma Luk; Secretary, Mr. Kan Kam-ching; Treasurer, Mr. Pau Chan-kwong; General Committee, Messrs. Leung Ying-kuen, Cheung U-Pui, Tai Ming-ak, Wong Kin-wo, K. L. Chan, J. M. Wong, Woo Pak-uk, H. K. Un, Chiu Mai-chau, Leung Shi-hung, and Dr. K. L. Kwan; Auditors, Messrs. Wong Pak-uk and Wong Shu-ki; Trustees of Building Fund, Dr. K. L. Kwan, Messrs. S. M. Chuen and J. M. Wong.

When Joe Camper, of Spokane, was arrested for motor speeding and lodged in jail, he attempted to commit suicide by stabbing himself, but he weighs 25 stone, and there are so many layers of fat over his ribs that the blade of the knife he used was too short to reach his heart.

A pretty wedding took place at Holy Trinity Cathedral in Shanghai when Miss M. W. Jage of the Church Missionary Society was married to Rev. T. Caldwell, also of the C.M.S. The Rt. Rev. H. W. K. Mowll, D.D., Bishop of West China, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Very Rev. Dean Symons.

Two Frenchmen, who deserted at the outbreak of the Great War and who had lived alone for twelve years in the Alps, were acquitted by a court-martial at Lyons. Their defence was that they belonged to a fanatical sect which forbade the shedding of blood. They had even abstained from killing game for food, they said.

During the hearing of his action against the Armstrong Siddeley Co., in which he claims damages for alleged wrongful dismissal, Capt. Courtney, the famous air pilot, said he was now employed by the Autogiro Company at a higher retainer than he received from Armstrong Siddeley. He also received a bonus. Mr. Justice Atton: I have been accustomed to regard aviators as the bravest men in the world. Did not you have the pluck to ask Siddeleys for the bonus you are now claiming? Is that worse than flying? Capt. Courtney: Some people think it is.

With the object of protesting against the erection of a new 150ft. water tower at Newnham (Women's) College, Cambridge, male undergraduates scaled the tower at midnight, fixed on it an effigy of a woman, and painted on the tank, "Jeremiah, V. 30." Owing to the erection of elaborate barbed-wire entanglements after the climb, the authorities at present are unable to remove the figure. The male undergraduates applauded the gesture, believing that all but the women dons regard the tower as a monstrosity. Jeremiah V. 30 runs:—"A wonderful and horrible thing is committed in the land."

The Marquis of Blandford, son and heir of the Duke of Marlborough, has retired from his captaincy in the Life Guards, receiving a gratuity, according to an announcement in the "Gazette."

Mr. W. P. W. Ker, head of the London office of Paterson, Simons and Co., and formerly of Singapore, met with a nasty accident. He was in a taxi which ran into another vehicle and he was thrown forward so violently that his kneecap was broken. He is making a good recovery, but will have to nurse the limb for some time. Mr. R. M. Williams has since been acting for him.

Mr. Frank N. W. Doodha, the popular hon. secretary of St. Andrew's Young Men's Club, is leaving for Saigon and Singapore by the s.s. "General Metzinger" to-morrow. Mr. Doodha hopes to participate in some game-hunting in Indo-China, combining pleasure with his business trip to the Straits Settlements, returning to Hong Kong about the end of May.

Political celebrities in particular would seem to be the subjects of mistaken identity, writes Oswald Kirk in the "Daily News." When he was still Mr. Balfour, the then Prime Minister found at a Conservative dinner at a Holborn restaurant a waiter who bore a remarkable resemblance to himself. And an attendant on a railway dining saloon, some years ago, was discovered by a journalist to have all the features and bearing of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer. It has been said, too, that the Leader of the Opposition has a double in the headmaster of a commercial school at Birmingham. It was the iron grey hair and dark moustache, chiefly, that contributed to the resemblance. Many of his political opponents used to congratulate a former Conservative M.P. for Ebbw Vale, Mr. Morgan Morgan, on the fact that his appearance was so similar to that of Mr. Lloyd George. He used to say that during Lloyd George's Premiership he went out three or four glee-hats in a month or two, as it was impossible to ignore the salutations of passengers. Roosevelt was another collector of doubles, and Woodrow Wilson had one in 1913, whose likeness was used by nature with so many grains about.

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NO INTERPORT.

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB'S REPLY.

MAY TOUR CANCELLED.

In response to a cabled inquiry from Hong Kong, the Shanghai Cricket Club has replied that it is deemed inadvisable to play the match in May.

Next month, it should have been Hong Kong's turn to visit Shanghai. An invitation sent down here was accepted by the Hong Kong Cricket Club on behalf of the Colony. The first step to find a team having just been put in hand. Owing to the unsettled conditions in Shanghai, it was decided to inquire as to the prospects and the unfavourable reply referred to has been received by Mr. L. S. Greenhill, hon. secretary to the H.K.C.C.

The cable from Shanghai also says that a letter is being sent down.

SOCCER FIXTURES.

ALL GROUNDS UNFIT ON SATURDAY.

FRIENDLY GAMES INSTEAD.

Local football fixtures were put off on Saturday owing to the grounds being flooded by the rain. The Lai Wah Cup (Army v. Navy) will be played this week instead. In the League, the referees decided that the pitches were unfit for play and two "friendly" games were played in the mud.

Current fixtures are announced as follows:

Tuesday (April 12). League II. Sect. "A". Kowloon F.C. Reserves v. Hong Kong F.C. Reserves. Kowloon ground, 5 p.m. referee Mr. Samy.

Wednesday (April 13). Lai Wah Cup.

Royal Navy v. The Army. Soccerpools. "A" ground, 4 p.m. referee Mr. Balfour. Linemen Mr. Mackie, Mr. Randall.

Chinese Athletic v. Club de Recoletos. H.K.F.C. ground, 5 p.m. Friday (April 15).

League I.

Hong Kong F.C. v. South China. H.K.F.C. ground, 4.30 p.m. referee Mr. Gilbert.

League II. Sect. "A". Royal Artillery Reserves v. Chinese Athletic "B". Soccerpools. "A" ground, 3 p.m. referee Mr. Cowan.

Hong Kong F.C. Reserves v. St. Joseph's College. H.K.F.C. ground, 3 p.m. referee Mr. Randall.

Saturday (April 16). Lai Wah Cup.

Civilians v. Chinese. H.K.F.C. ground, 4.30 p.m.

Monday (April 18). Winners, League I v. the Rest. H.K.F.C. ground, 5 p.m. referee Captain Austin. Linemen Mr. Gilmour, Mr. Lamb.

Winners, League II. Sect. "A" v. the Rest. H.K.F.C. ground, 3 p.m. referee Mr. Cowan. Linemen Mr. Omar, Mr. Samy.

CIVIL SERVICE C.C.

ANNUAL DINNER & BOWLS SEASON.

The annual dinner of members of the Civil Service Cricket Club will be held at the Savoy Hotel on Saturday, April 23.

The question of a dinner dance is also, it is understood, under consideration, and this may be held at the Cafe Parisien at a later date.

Opening Rink Game.

The new season of the lawn bowls section of the Civil Service Cricket Club will be opened on Good Friday when a rinks game will be played for spoons.

The Club is hopeful of holding its own during the ensuing season in both Divisions of the League as well as in the Open Singles Championship. Few changes are expected to be made in the personnel of the League teams. Although some members have gone home on leave, others have returned and will play once more for the C.S.C.C.

HOCKEY CLUB'S XPS.

The following teams will represent the Hong Kong Hockey Club at XI this week at the U.S.R.C. at 5.15 p.m. sharp:

v. "Tamar" and Small Ships to-day: P. H. Holdman; L. A. R. Duncan, D. Lyon; A. A. Dand, E. J. R. Mitchell (captain), Major J. P. S. Greig, R.E.; G. B. Slipper, R. K. Valentine, W. Woodward, E. L. Sim, W. Samson.

v. H.K.S.R.A. on Wednesday: P. H. Holdman; L. A. R. Duncan, Rev. N. Evans; A. A. Dand, E. J. R. Mitchell (captain), Major J. P. S. Greig, R.E.; G. B. Slipper, R. K. Valentine, W. Woodward, W. Samson, T. P. Sanderson.

VALUE OF SPORT.

THIRTY YEARS AGO AND TO-DAY.

EFFECT ON CHARACTER.

After a decision had been made on Saturday to postpone, Sacred Heart School at the last moment yesterday carried through their third annual athletic sports meeting at the Hong Kong Football Club ground, Happy Valley.

Mrs. R. H. Kotewall gave away the prizes and was presented by Miss Lum Lai-kum with a bouquet of roses in a silver vase. The Rev. Fr. Spada (Pro Vicar Apostolic Rector of the Rosary Church, Kowloon) was an interested spectator, with the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, C.M.G., LL.D., Mr. Leung Tuen-sheung (President) and Mr. J. S. Shak (headmaster).

"Future of China."

Mr. Leung Tuen-sheung told the gathering how sports were not so popular 20 years ago and how 30 years ago he played an "unscientific" game akin to rounders. "It was on the playing field and sports ground that many characteristics were developed and what is learned there will inculcate fortitude and the overcoming of difficulties," said Mr. Leung.

On thanking the school sports committee for the honour in asking his wife to give away the prizes, Dr. Kotewall praised the excellent management of the sports. "In these times, whether in football, tennis or any other field of sport, there were large crowds of Chinese either actively participating or as enthusiastic spectators. It was a hopeful sign of China's future," observed Dr. Kotewall.

THE RESULTS.

Sacred Heart College Third Meeting.

The results of the 3rd annual athletic sports meeting of Sacred Heart College were as follows:

Long Jump, Junior: Li Hung-sing 1; Tsai Tak-kwong 2.—15 ft. 4 ins.

Long Jump, senior: Chan Fook-choi 1; Lau Mow 2.—17 ft. 1 in.

High Jump, senior: Lau Mow 1; Shak Pui-tim 2.—5 ft. 20 ins.

100 yards, junior: Tsai Tak-kwong 1; Li Hung-sing 2.—13 secs.

120 yards, senior: Shak Pui-tim 1; Lau Mow 2.—12.1/5 secs.

Small Boys' Race: Lo Tak-nam 1; Lam Yan-wa 2; Tsai Hok-lam 3.

440 yards, junior: Chan Tat-yau 1; Yee Sang-fat 2; Li Tim 3.

440 yards, senior: Shak Tak-on 1; Chan Fook-tsai 2.

220 yards, junior: Yee Sang-fat 1; Li Hung-sing 2.—29.3/5 secs.

220 yards, senior: Lau Mow 1; Shak Pui-tim 2.—25 secs.

100 yards (Tak Chi School): Cheng Lam-yau 1; Cheng Ping-sum 2.

220 yards (Catholic Young Men's Society): Yee Shik-chun 1; Cheng Tai-ming 2.—26 secs.

1 mile bicycle race: Mok Tit-yau 1; Chan Fook-choi 2.

Old Boys' 220 yards: Lam Ho-yin 1; Leung Hoi 2; Hau San-hai 3.

50 yards slow bicycle race: Sin Chung-yu 1; Lam Man-sing 2.

1 mile: Shak Tak-on 1; Chan Hung-sang 2; Chan Tak-chuen 3.—5 mins. 29 secs.

Tug-of-war (Catholic Young Men's Society): Single beat Mar-ried.

50 yards needle race (ladies nomination): Miss Yu and Mr. Yu 1; Kwok Tai-cheung and another.

120 yards hurdle, junior: Choi Jan-ming 1; Ho Kai-chiu 2.

120 yards hurdle, senior: Lau Mow 1; Chan Fook-choi 2.—16 secs.

100 yards three-legged race: Au Yung-lam and Yee Sang-fat 1; Lo Ho-man and Tong Mow-fat 2.

50 yards obstacle race: Shak Tak-on 1; Chan Fook-choi 2.

50 yards candle race (ladies nomination): Miss Leung and Chan Fook-choi 1; Miss Yu and Kam Ping-woon 2.

880 yards: Shak Pui-tim 1; Shak Tak-on 2; Chan Hung-sang 3.

120 yards (Boy Scouts in uniform): Liu Yu-kun 1; Tang Yan-sung 2; Chan Hing-tim 3.

50 yards sack race: Tang Yan-ki 1; Au Yung-chung 2.

50 yards sack race (Catholic Young Men's Society): C. Y. Cheung 1; Yee Shamed 2; Chow Ping-fai 3.

Junior inter-class team race: Class 7.

Senior inter-class team race: Class 1.

120 yards con-plaintion race, junior: Lo Kai-wing.

120 yards consolation race, senior: Chan Wing-sang 1; Leung Ping-fai 2.

HOME FOOTBALL.

WALES & IRELAND DRAW 2-ALL.

MATCHES IN THE LEAGUE.

Cardiff, April 9. In dull weather, Wales and Ireland drew in the international soccer match, the score being two goals each.

The Irishmen opened well but were weak in front of goal. Lewis and Williams, the Welsh right wing, were the most prominent players, the latter scoring twice with fast oblique shots.

Ireland improved towards the interval and forced three fruitless corners.

At half time Wales led two to nil.

Play did not reach a high standard. The forwards were well held by the respective defenders.

After half an hour the Irishmen played up vigorously. Johnstone scored with a fast shot.

The Irishmen continued to press, Johnstone equalising two minutes before the finish.—Reuter.

Amateur Cup Final.

London, April 9. In the Amateur F.A. Cup final at Millwall, Leyton defeated Barking by 3 goals to 1.—Reuter.

IN THE LEAGUE.

London, April 9. Principal League football matches played today (home team given first) resulted:—

ENGLISH LEAGUE.

Division I.

Birmingham 2, Newcastle 0; Blackburn 4, Derby 4.

Bury 4, Leeds 2.

Everton 0, Manchester United 0; Huddersfield 0, Sheffield 2.

Leicester 3, Bolton 1.

Wednesday 3, Aston Villa 1.

Sunderland 5, Arsenal 1.

Tottenham 4, Burnley 1.

West Bromwich 0, Liverpool 1.

West Ham 2, Cardiff 2.

Division II.

Barnsley 6, South Shields 1.

Blackpool 3, Southampton 2.

Darlington 3, Wolverhampton 1.

Fulham 0, Middlesbrough 3.

Grimsby 4, Port Vale 4.

Manchester City 2, Hull 2.

Nottingham Forest 1, Preston N.E. 0.

Oldham 5, Clapton Orient 2.

Plymouth 0, Notts County 1.

Reading 2, Bradford City 3.

Swansea 2, Chelsea 1.

Division III (South).

Aberdare 2, Bristol Rovers 1.

Barnstaple 3, Northampton 1.

Bristol City 0, Brighton 2.

Carlton 2, Norwich 0.

Conventry 1, Southend 1.

Crystal Palace 1, Merthyr 1.

Gillingham 4, Swindon 1.

Plymouth 0, Brentford 1.

Queen's Park Rangers 1, Luton 0.

Watford 1, Exeter 0.

Division III (North).

Ashington 3, Barrow 0.

Bradford 3, Southport 2.

Chesterfield 3, Crewe 0.

Doncaster 5, Durham 0.

Doncaster 5, Hartlepool 2.

New Brighton 0, Huddersfield 3.

Stoke 2, Tranmere 0.

Walsall 1, Stockport 0.

Wigan 3, Accrington 0.

Rotherham v. Rochdale not played.

The match between Wrexham and Lincoln was abandoned after 61 minutes play owing to the bad state of the ground, the score being 2-nil in favour of Wrexham.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Division I.

Airdrieonians 0, Dunfermline 2.

Clyde 0, Rangers 0.

Cowdenbeath 1, Queen's Park 1.

Dundee United 3, Celtic 3.

Hamilton 2, Kilmarnock 0.

Hibernians 1, Falkirk 0.

Morton 3, Dundee 1.

Partick 3, Motherwell 0.

St. Johnstone 1, Hearts 1.

St. Mirren 5, Aberdeen 3.—Reuter.

LOCAL RUGGER.

The postponed "Rugger" match between the Hong Kong Football Club (rugby section) and the 1st Middlesex Regiment, which was to have been played to-day has been shelved indefinitely owing to the departure of the Regiment.

In view of the approach of the Army and Navy matches a practice or practice-match will be held instead by the Club in combination with the E.R.A.'s and it is hoped that all playing members will make every effort to attend. Special attention will be paid to forward play, and this will be wasted unless the full embryo pack turns out.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY.

London, April 10. The British army beat the French Army by 12 points to 6 in the rugby match played at Blackheath.—Reuter.

Football enthusiasts in Spain had hopes that Cardiff City and Swansea Town would qualify for the Cup Final at Wembley. The Spaniards would then have an opportunity of seeing a replay of the final on Sunday, May 15, when these two clubs will play at Madrid for a cup presented by the King of Spain.

MILKSOP BOYS.

STRANGLED BY APRON-STRINGS.

MOTHER-LOVE THAT KILLS ENTERPRISE.

Parenthood is no joke. It is full of difficult moments, thorny places and sloughs of bewilderment. And the most thorny places are those that parents plant for themselves.

When I hear on all sides complaints of the lack of initiative of the boy to life, his inaptitude for work, and his missing sense of responsibility it gives me seriously to think (writes Olga Hall-Brown, in the "Sunday Chronicle").

It strikes me that the hand that rocks the cradle spoils the world. There's a lot of youthful enterprise being strangled by maternal apron-strings, and we cannot blame the lethargic school-boy till we have acquired his mother.

Behold him at the threshold of life encompassed in a whirling circle of events. His baby years have marched to the dreadful music of war. He has become too precious for his own safety, too protected to weather a lonely storm and too supported to rely on his own spine.

I know from experience that a mother can't imagine her male child in the maelstrom of future war without losing her sense of proportion. The very events, however, which have conspired to suffocate him with mother-love have emancipated his spirit.

The war illuminated the fighting quality of women. The peace set them free. The mother-love which shelters the son pushes the daughter on the world. While even the father says, "He shall never work as I have had to work," the mother says, "She shall never be tied down as I have been tied down," and the attitude of the sexes to life is becoming reversed from the very cradle.

A Weapon of Destruction.

The daughter is growing up, full of her right to work, while the son develops full of his right to choose his work. Our girls are becoming more courageous, more enterprising, more industrious, while our boys are accused of having hardly the guts to pick to a job when comfortable jobs are thrust upon them.

Such a situation alone is sufficient to account in a large measure for the psychological condition of the work-shy youth, but when it is allied to the prevailing fashion for the small family, public education on child-health, and the universal demand for comfort, it will be seen that everything is dead against the birth of enterprise and the growth of ambition.

The mother whose mind and time are concentrated on her two or three, full of her new ideas on health and her false gods of comfort, is using her love as a weapon to destroy. She is making life a lot too soft for her man child. With his orderly hygienic existence he may grow up an automaton of admirable health, but what about the character and grit developed in the big rough and tumble family of his ancestors?

Feeding his Ego.

The father who says "No son of mine shall ever work as I have had to work," should analyse his motives. What he says when he lays bare his heart will not flatter his vanity. For he is feeding his ego at his son's expense.

No father worthy of the name should dare deny his son the stimulating hardness of the world. No mother in her anticipation of loss should deny her son the independence which should be the breath of life to him.

It is useless to exclaim in amazement at the lack of enterprise exhibited by the average boy when adults on every side are conspiring to make life so easy for him that his fighting qualities have got to die. The most humble muscle in the body will go to pulp from lack of use. How then shall the flame of courage keep alive with no fuel for the fire? Even the school bully is obsolete, and boarding schools are more comfortable and happy than homes.

Love that Kills.

As a mother I prefer it, but as a thinker I fear it. If the way be made smooth how shall the boy's feet take to the rough road? If boyhood is spent in a harbour of artificial calm, how shall manhood weather the sea of responsibility?

Once it was the poor boy who made under over-whelming odds. He fought a good fight and enjoyed his fight—every minute of it. But now "his sons will never have to work as he worked."

To-day only the son of rich parents can afford to live dangerously. He can experiment with every known expensive method of breaking his neck, blaze new trails through what untrodden jungles are left, and come home with claret calls to rouse the youth of the Empire which should be addressed to his mothers.

His unnecessary meekness, however, proves one thing—that courage is still the birthright of the sons of British mothers. But there is love that kills! Many an office stool is occupied by a boy apathetic and listless, unambitious and unenterprising because the past has been made too smooth and the future too terrifying for him.

The Hard Road.

If mother-love is to be the inspiration to the man of the future it was to the men of our own generation, there must be more imagination and courage, and less blindness and selfishness about it. It is clear to most observers that our girls are leaving school with

more grit than our boys, and they have less need of it.

The world is a very soft encouraging place at present for women. But the boys want stimulating with a taste for the hard road they have to travel. So let mother-love with clear eyes urge the boy forward when self-love with its apron-strings would hold him back.

BEATING THE CLOCK.

FINDING A RUNNER'S BEST SPEED.

WONDERS IN LONDON.

So many wonderful things have been done by Professor A. V. Hill in the course of his lectures to young people at the Royal Institution, that it scarcely surprised his audience when he brought mountain sickness, which one had hitherto associated with the higher altitudes, to the level of a London lecture-room. This unpleasant malady, he explained, was due to the lack of oxygen in the upper air, and as the ability to include in violent exercise was a matter of being able to get oxygen quickly, so the absence of sufficient oxygen had an adverse effect on strength and endurance. For the purposes of his experiment, Professor Hill had provided two large boxes, labelled respectively "Monte Rosa" and "Super-air," the one containing 20 per cent oxygen, and the other 30 per cent. His small son, David, pedalling hard on a bicycle, inhaled the air from Monte Rosa, and before long he was obviously tired and breathing with difficulty. There were, in fact, all the preliminary symptoms of mountain sickness. Then, thoroughly tired, David was connected to the "super-air," and under the influence of the increased supply of oxygen he quickly revived, his breathing became easy, and his pedalling resumed and surpassed his original speed.

This was the last of Professor Hill's six lectures on nerves and muscles; and he dealt specially on this occasion with speed, strength, and endurance. Pointing out that skill was of the highest importance in muscular movement, he said it obviously enabled a man to do things which he could not do without it, but it had a less obvious, but equally important, advantage in that it enabled even quite simple jobs to be done with much greater economy and less fatigue. One of the important sides of muscular skill was the speed at which movements ought to be carried out, and it was a fact that in the case of a single muscle movement, a man could do much less work if he moved quickly. A movement done quickly, however, could be done more often. These two factors worked against one another, and in consequence there was a "best speed" for working—a speed which gave the greatest amount of work in a given time. That was where skill came in: in choosing the rate which gave the largest amount of work. To demonstrate this proposition, Professor Hill exhibited a wheel with a number of different sized pulleys. An adult assistant, using the forearm only, pulled a weight round the largest pulley, and by means of a speedometer which gave the number of revolutions made by the wheel it was shown that the work done was equal to 26 foot pounds.

With the smallest pulley a slower movement of the arm was necessary, and this time 58 foot pounds were registered, showing that twice as much work was done when the movement was performed slowly.

Professor Hill explained that the work here was done by the two muscles of the forearm only, which weighed only about 1 lb. His son David, whose forearm muscles would weigh about 1.3 lb., registered 8 1/2 foot pounds with the largest pulley and 21 foot pounds with the smallest.

The same thing occurred, said the lecturer, with every bit of work that mankind carried out. There was, for instance, a best speed at which to run a race. The best way to break records was to run at an absolutely constant speed throughout. Running fast at one moment used up very much more energy than was gained by running slowly at another. If a running track could be arranged in a tunnel filled with 60 per cent of oxygen, all the longer distance records would easily be broken. The trouble about our present knowledge of athletics was that the recording methods were so crude. What he would like to know was how fast a man started his race, how long he took over the first ten yards, how long over the second ten yards, and where one runner passed another, and so on. To show the possibility of obtaining such information, Professor Hill exhibited a galvanometer placed a little distance from a coil of wire something like a radio frame aerial. The passage of a magnet between the instrument and the coil actuated the galvanometer and caused a spot of light thrown on the screen to move to one side. Such coils, said the lecturer, could be placed at measured points along a running track, and a record would be made each time one of them was passed by a runner carrying a magnet. In this way they could tell how fast the runners started, how rapidly they reached the greatest speed, when they passed each other, and all sorts of information of use to physiologists.

At the end of the lecture an exhibition was given of a slow-motion film showing the movements of athletes running and jumping.

"What would you do if you could play the piano like me?" "I'd take lessons."

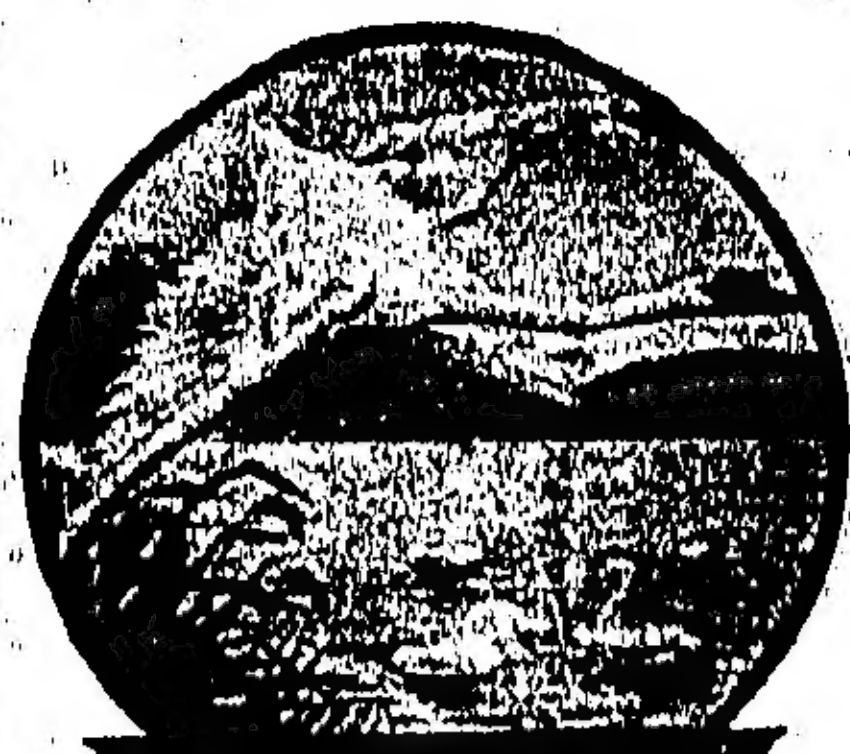
more, grit than our boys, and they have less need of it.

The world is a very soft encouraging place at present for women. But the boys want stimulating with a taste for the hard road they have to travel. So let mother-love with clear eyes urge the boy forward when self-love with its apron-strings would hold him back.

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"DEMOCRACY."

DR. SUN YAT-SEN'S THREE PRINCIPLES.

NATIONALISM EXPLAINED.

TRANSLATIONS OF SIX LECTURES.

The "China Mail" publishes to-day the first of a series of six lectures by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen in which "the Father of the Republic" explained his three principles of Democracy and Nationalism. The lectures are of exceptional interest in the light of recent events in China.

FIRST LECTURE.

Bonds of Peoples and States.

Gentlemen.—My subject to-day is the doctrine of the three aspects of Democracy. I mean by this quite simply the doctrine of national salvation. And by Democracy I mean first a theory, secondly a belief, and thirdly an inspiration.

All men when they come upon a situation which needs inventi-



The Late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

gation begin by theorising about it; theory leads to belief and belief once established becomes inspiration; and a doctrine to be established must have passed through these three stages. Now my reason for saying that the doctrine of the three aspects of Democracy is the doctrine of national salvation is that this will bring about for China national equality, political equality and economic equality, and will establish her place in the world for ever.

If we believe that China to-day needs salvation, then our belief in the doctrine will inspire in us that strength which will save her.

What Nationalism Means.

To-day I will begin with the Doctrine of Nationalism.

The Kuomintang has set in order its plans for saving the country, and its principal need is propaganda. Preaching our doctrine is the best form of propaganda.

Thinking men in China have been familiar with this doctrine for the past ten years, but many have failed to understand it completely. So I will begin with a detailed explanation of what Nationalism means. I can show this simply by means of a social conception familiar throughout Chinese history. Nationalism means racialism. But what Chinese most reverence is family and ancestors; that is China knows family and ancestral feelings, but not racial feelings. That is why foreigners compare the Chinese to a heap of sand. We cling firmly to these conceptions and are ready to sacrifice our lives for them. Think of the clan fights in Kwangtung. Neither side will give in for all the destruction of life and property that goes on. Too great reverence for ancestral ties is to blame. It is ingrained in them and they will give up their lives for it. But no one will sacrifice his life for his country. Chinese cohesion stops with the clan, and does not extend to the nation.

Example of Hong Kong.

The word "nation" in English has two meanings, "people" and "state." Just as "society" means both a number of people and also an organised group. We must be careful to distinguish the two meanings. By "nation" I mean "people." This is a term which can properly be applied to the

Chinese state but not to foreign states. The Chinese have always been the same people from the most remote times. This is not so with foreigners. Take Great Britain, one of the most powerful states in the world. Her people are white but her state includes brown and black races. "The British Empire" is not the same thing as the "British people." Hong Kong is a British Colony but you cannot call the hundreds of thousands of Chinese there "British." The same with India. You all know that the British are Anglo-Saxons. But so are most of the Americans. This proves my point.

Britain's Empire.
We must distinguish between "a people" and "a state," the former coming into being by natural causes, the latter by force of arms. You remember what the Chinese histories mean by "Good Government" as opposed to "Usurpation." The one means "a people" the other "a state." I will give you an illustration. Hong Kong did not come into being, because thousands of Chinese invited the English to come and rule them. It was taken from China by force as the result of a war in which China was beaten, and the English took Hong Kong and the people with it, and it grew after many years to be what it is now. The history of India is the same. The British Empire has spread all over the world until they say, "The sun never sets on the British Empire." There is not a country in this wide Empire which stretches all round the world that was not acquired by force. Every state that ever existed came into being by force; but a people is not the same thing. It grows up naturally. It cannot expand by violence. The thousands of Chinese in Hong Kong are one people and no oppression by the English can change the fact.

Racial Bonds.
Next the origin of nationality. Man is a species of living thing, distinguished from birds and beasts by the possession of a soul. He is primarily divided into five races distinguished by colour: white, black, red, yellow and brown. These races again are divided into a number of nations. In Asia, for instance, we have the Mongols, Malays, Japanese, Manchus and Chinese.

The principal force which holds peoples together is the tie of blood, i.e. of colour. Next to this comes the mode of life. Different peoples vary according to their way of getting a living. The Mongols, for instance, are pastoral nomads inhabiting grassy steppes; and the conquests which made them a nation arose from this fact. To take other instances. The Chinese under the Tang Dynasty extended their empire to Lake Kokonor, and the Romans came as far east as the Black Sea. But none could extend their conquests over both Asia and Europe. The Mongols came near doing this because their nomadic habits gave them rapid movement and a contempt for vast distances. Thirdly comes language. Outsiders who come to China and learn our language will adopt our culture. In the same way if we acquire a foreign civilisation. This process is even easier to the two peoples. The fourth bond of race is religious belief. Take for instance the Arabs and the Jews. The Arabian and the Jewish states perished long since; but religious belief still holds their people together. You all know

that the Jews are scattered over the face of the Earth but take the most famous names in the world of science; take Marx; take Einstein; both are Jews. The greatest names in the financial world in England and America are Jewish. The surpassing intelligence of the Jews and their tenacity of religious belief have maintained for ages their racial integrity and that in spite of dispersion. So with the Arabians and Mohammedanism. So with the Indians those devout Buddhists. Although England has destroyed their state, she can never destroy them as a people.

The fifth bond is custom and habit. Community of customs in time welds a people together. It is these five bonds and not military conquest which unite men to form a people.

China's Weakness.
I lay emphasis on this doctrine of nationality and assert that its lesson must be thoroughly learned before our country can progress, because although our people be described as pure Chinese with a common tongue; characters, religion, and customs (including among its four hundred millions barely ten millions of other races); and although we are the most numerous people in the world with four thousand years of civilisation behind us; although we ought to be able to cope with Europe and America together; yet because the Chinese people have no national loyalty but only loyalty to family and ancestors, we are the weakest people in the world. We are like fish under the foreigners' knife. Our country is in desperate straits and only the preaching of nationalism can save us.

Great Powers.
But before we begin to preach nationalism, we should realise clearly where the danger lies. A comparison between China and the Powers will show this best. Before the European war, there were seven or eight first class powers of which the British Empire was the largest. The strongest were Germany, Austria and Russia; America, the richest, Japan and Italy, the newest. Now three of these have fallen, there only remain England, France, United States of America, Japan and Italy. England, France, Russia and the United States of America are all based on the nation principle. The English nation (Anglo-Saxons) has its origin in England and Wales, and numbers only thirty-eight millions. This people has now become the most powerful in the world, and their Empire is the strongest in the world. In the past hundred years they have trebled in numbers.

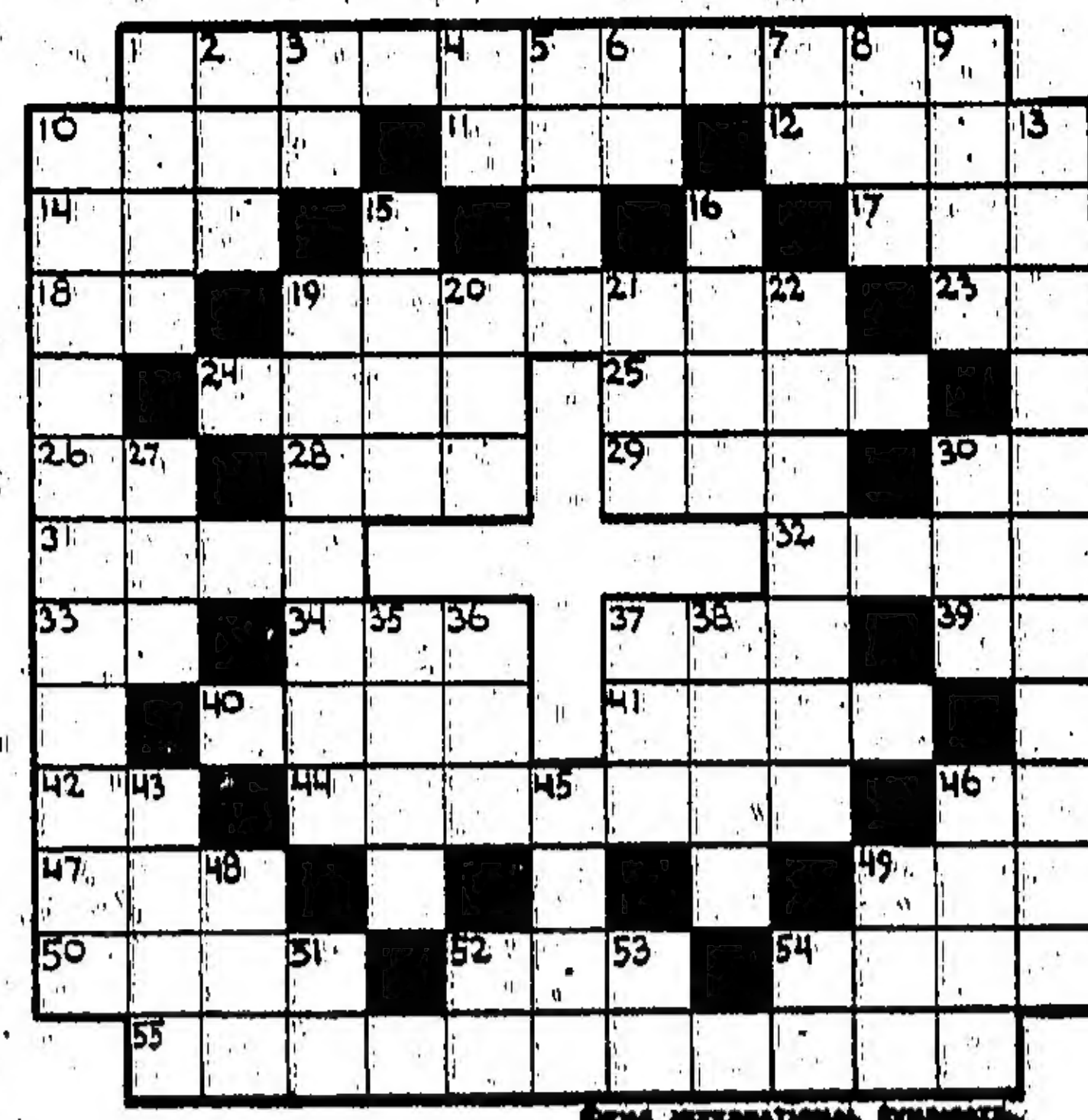
"The English of the East."
The Japanese are the English of the East, and they have never been conquered, not even by the Mongols. Their population is fifty-six millions, and it has probably trebled in the past hundred years. They adopted Western ideas and have become the greatest power in the East. They are a match for any European or American State, and no one ventures to despise them. This was not the case when they were a small country no bigger than Szechuen province. Then the foreigners insulted them as they insult us now. It was their national spirit which brought them to their present position, and it is the want of it from which we suffer. If we wish China to be powerful, we must take Japan as our model.

In old days a comparison between Europe and Asia and the capacity of their peoples, worked out entirely in favour of Europe. But from the time of the Restoration in Japan the situation began to change; and at the Peace Conference at Versailles, Japan was accepted as one of the five great Powers. This rise of an Asiatic nation which a few years ago ranked with Cambodia and Burma, has raised not only Japan but Asia also in the estimation of the world. And if Japan has so successfully followed in the footsteps of the European nations, why should not China follow in hers?

(Continued on Page 11.)

DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|--|
| HORIZONTAL | HORIZONTAL (Cont.) | VERTICAL (Cont.) |
| 1—Undulating | 40—Member certain; negro race of Africa | 15—Dearest |
| 10—Part of head | 41—Tuna | 16—Clip |
| 11—Pauline State (abbr.) | 42—Pronoun | 18—Prairie with fate |
| 12—Percolate | 43—Fables | 20—Grassy meadow |
| 14—Little devil | 44—Iron (chem. sym.) | 21—Girl's name |
| 17—Brother (abbr.) | 47—Unyielding | 22—Gathers |
| 18—Point of compass (abbr.) | 48—Capital of Brazil | 27—Suffix denoting possession of a quality |
| 19—Drooping | 49—To post | 30—Article of furniture |
| 23—Manganese (abbr.) | 50—A Peruvian plant | 35—To the lee side |
| 24—A portal | 54—Ingrained | 36—Excavated |
| 25—Clock face | 55—Psychology | 37—Saint (Sp.) |
| 26—One-fourth of an acre (abbr.) | VERTICAL | 38—Bouncing line |
| 28—A beverage | 1—Honor | 43—Two horses harnessed together |
| 29—A month (abbr.) | 2—Part of face | 44—Every |
| 30—Have existence | 3—City of Chaldea | 45—Evergreen tree (pl.) |
| 31—Island (post.) | 4—Toward | 46—To lash |
| 32—Require | 5—Mountain range E. Europe | 48—Enormous legendary bird |
| 33—Omissions excepted (abbr.) | 6—One (Scotch) | 51—An army officer (abbr.) |
| 34—Passing fancy | 7—Exists | 52—A musical drama (abbr.) |
| 37—Point of compass (abbr.) | 8—Beak of a bird | 53—Ever |
| 39—Prefix: From | 9—Microbe | 54—Prefix: Two |
| | 10—Dramatic representation | |
| | 13—Discoverer of Florida | |

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in to-morrow's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

AVIATION.

NON-STOP DASH TO INDIA.

BRITISH PILOT'S PLANS.

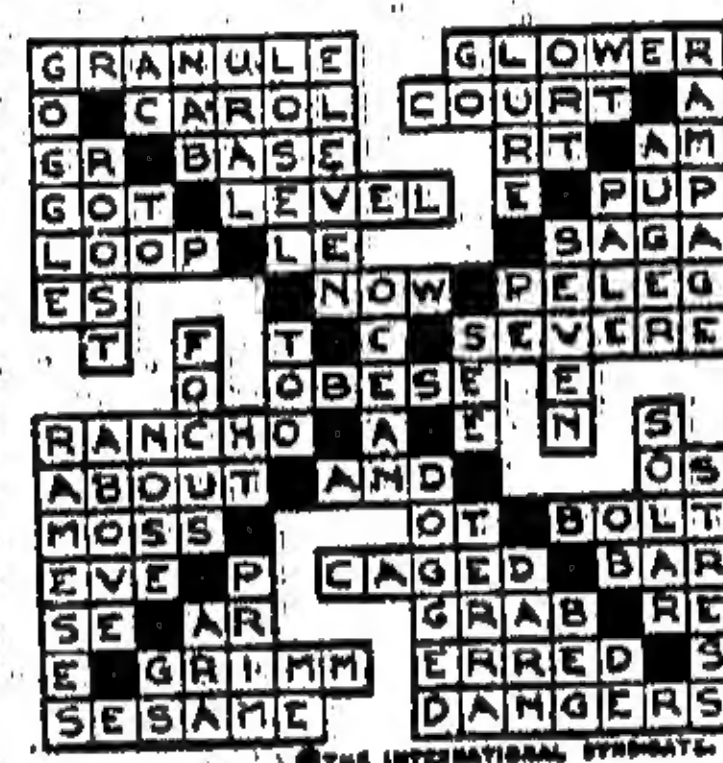
London, March 8.

It is expected that the spectacular non-stop dash to India will commence on May 1.

The British pilot hopes to reach Karachi, a distance of 4,000 miles, in 48 hours if possible, and to carry on until the 1,000 gallons of petrol have been exhausted.

The crew will probably consist of the pilot (Flight-Lieutenant C. R. Carr of New Zealand) and Flight-Lieutenant Gilman. Carr is used to a Hawker-Horsley aeroplane, and has been flying since 1916. He served with distinction in the European war, and participated as aviator with the Shackleton Antarctic Expedition.

SATURDAY'S SOLUTION.



Moscow, April 10.—After hearing Tomsky's report the presidium of the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions approved the decisions of the Berlin Anglo-Russian Conference.—Reuter.

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"DEMOCRACY."

(Continued from Page 10.)

Changes in Russia.

Russia as a result of the revolution which took place during the Great War, overthrew the Dynasty, and established a new kind of state—a socialist state. Her people, the Slavs, have increased fourfold in numbers during the past hundred years, and her power has increased in proportion. For the last hundred years, Russia has been the most powerful State in the world, causing not only Japan and China, but England and Germany to dread her encroachments. She had already spread over half the extent of Europe and Asia, and under the Romanoffs showed an unparalleled greed for expansion. It was the fear that she would absorb China and thus proceed to absorb the rest of the world which led the other nations to combine against her and brought on the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

The Russo-Japanese war, through which Japan gained Korea and Southern Manchuria and drove back the Russian advance, was a world shaking event. Still more so was the Russian revolution, the setting up of a socialist state, and the renunciation by the Russians of their Imperialist policy. This new State has barely been in existence six years, and already it has reformed the home government, abandoned military for peaceful activities, renounced its aggressiveness, and by resistance to the strong, help to the weak, and championship of the right, it has caused other states to dread it as much as they dreaded the old Russia. For the object of the new government is the destruction of Imperialism and Capitalism in other countries as well as in Russia; and capital is the real governing force all over the world. This happening has wrought a great change in the current of events. Previous wars down to the Great War have been national struggles.

Wars of the Future.

In the Great War many nations were engaged on each side and fought each other to a standstill. Prophets of the future talk of great racial wars—perhaps White against Yellow. But since the Russian Revolution, we can foresee that the great wars of the future will be civil wars—wars between classes, or wars of the oppressed against their oppressors.

ors, of Right against Might. It was in defence of small weak nations that the Russians helped Turkey—defeated in the war and even before the war called the sick man of the near East—to drive out the Greeks; and the fact that Turkey counts to-day as a second or third class power, is due to the Russian influence. So in future we shall see states and nations which have been oppressed or treated unjustly combining together to resist aggression. I will explain my meaning. The European war began with a union of England and France to oppose German Imperialism. Russia joined with them; but after sacrificing countless lives and treasure, the Russians stopped short and proclaimed a Revolution: and why? Because they were too severely oppressed. So they proclaimed their revolution and instituted Socialism in opposition to the doctrine of force. The powers disapproved of this doctrine and accordingly sent a joint military expedition to attack Russia. The attack failed and they have been reduced to a refusal of recognition. Their antagonism is due to the fact that they believe in force and Russia in Justice. This is what I mean when I say that future wars will be between Might and Right. To-day in Europe Germany is an oppressed nation. In Asia (excepting for Japan) all the small and weak nationalities are being ground down. In future sympathy will unite them, and the oppressed states will certainly enter upon a war to the death with their oppressors. The struggle will spread throughout the world: and the White and Yellow oppressed will unite against their White and Yellow oppressors.

World's Typical Republic.

The Germans in spite of their losses during the war have increased in the past hundred years from twenty-four to sixty millions. They are all ingenious people allied to the English, and are known as Teutons. The loss of their supremacy obliges them to rely on Right rather than Might.

The Americans have increased in the last hundred years from nine to a hundred millions, this enormous increase being due largely to immigration of Europe. For this reason they are the most mixed race in the world, but they have become as it were welded into a new type which is not English, French, or Southern European, but American. They form the world's typical Republic.

The French are Latins: as are the Southern States of Europe and Latin America. Their rate of increase has been slower than that of most countries.

The causes of this rapid increase of the world's population have been advances in science, medicine, and sanitation, with the consequent lowering of the death rate and increase in the means of livelihood. What lesson is here for China? It has always been China's boast, "We are too numerous ever to be destroyed. We absorbed the Mongols and now we have absorbed the Manchus." More than one student of history has said, "Let the Japanese or the White men conquer us. We shall absorb them too." But consider the United States. "In a hundred years their population may be a thousand millions—two and a half times as great as ours. We could absorb a million Manchus. But suppose the Americans conquered us, would not we rather be the ones to be americanised?"

Doctrine of Malthus. You all know that the population of China is four hundred millions. Do you know when the last census was taken? It was in Kin Lung's reign—two hundred years ago, and now our population is still four hundred millions. In another hundred years it may be the same, and then there may be ten Americans to four Chinese. The French population is declining and they have a system of rewards for families of three and over, and taxes for bachelors and spinsters. The fact that the French population is stationary, is due to their love of comfort and to the influence in France of the doctrine of Malthus, an Englishman, who held that population increases up to the limit of subsistence and advocated restriction of families. It is this poisonous doctrine of Malthus which has led to the alarming decrease in the French population. The younger generation in China has become infected with the same doctrine. They do not realise that the French are already aware of its dangers and are striving to combat them in order to preserve the existence of the French people.

A Place in the Sun.

The Japanese population to-day is sixty millions and in a hundred years may be two hundred, and forty millions. They cannot all find subsistence in their own country, and they are beginning to cry out that they must expand outside their own island. On the East, California has shut the door against them. To the South, they are barred by the White Australia doctrine. So they are claiming to the world that they have no resource but to expand into Korea and Manchuria. Their meaning is clear and is accepted by all other nations. They demand that no one shall interfere with them when they send colonists into China.

In a hundred years the population of the world is bound to increase. Even now the available space is too small. The European war is often spoken of as a war for a place in the Sun—for the temperate and tropical countries. China has a temperate climate and great natural resources. Hitherto her great numbers have saved her from absorption. But unless these numbers increase, she will some day be absorbed and cease to exist either as a state or a people.

[The second lecture will be published in the "China Mail" to-morrow.]

New York, April 10.—The week beginning July 10 has been fixed for enforcement of the death penalty upon Sacco and Vanzetti. —Reuter's American Service.

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"CALIBAN" 17th May. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"AEGEAN" 29th May. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
*Call at Chantiers

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"KINGHORN" 15th April. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"KREMER" 15th May. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"TIDOR" 29th May. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"STRANER" 29th July. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE.

via KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA
"TYNDALBUR" 27th April. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle
"PROTECTOR" 10th May. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"BURNHAM" 8th May. New York, Boston & Baltimore
"BURNHAM" 22nd May. New York, Boston & Baltimore

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

LIST OF SHIPS EXPECTED TO BE IN WIRELESS
COMMUNICATION WITH HONG KONG TO-DAY
General Metzing, Takliwa, Tisatoc, Albert Voegler, Liang
chow, Kinyuan, Empress of Russia, Kalgan, Kumsang, President
Taft, Tjileboet, Herelin, St. Albans, Kamo Maru, Malacca Maru
Hozan Maru, Korea Maru.

INWARD MAILS.

From	MONDAY, APRIL 11	Per
Europe via Negapatam (letters and papers)	London, 10th March	Yuensang.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai		President Polk.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai		President Taft.
Shanghai		Khyber.
Japan & Shanghai		General Metzing.
Saigon		Chenoneaux.
Straits		Takliwa.
U.S.A., Canada, Japan & Shanghai		Korea Maru.
Japan & Shanghai		Devanha.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai		President McKinley.
Straits		Hakone Maru.
Europe via Suez (letters & papers, London 17th March & parcels 10th March)		Khiva.
Australia & Manila		Mishima Maru.
Japan		Aki Maru.
Japan & Shanghai		Katori Maru.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	MONDAY, APRIL 11	Per	Time
Saigon		Pawlet	4.30 p.m.
Amoy		Yuensang	5 p.m.
Shanghai & Japan		Hessen	5 p.m.
Manila		Pres. Polk	5 p.m.
	TUESDAY, APRIL 12		
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa & Bombay		Tamba Maru	8.30 a.m.
Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong		Menado Maru	8.30 a.m.
Haiphong		Borneo	9.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow		Hai Ching	Noon
Saigon, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles 13th May. Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.		General Metzing.	4.30 p.m.
Manila		Pres. Taft	5 p.m.
Swatow		Wai Shing	5 p.m.
	WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13		
Shanghai, Japan & Europe via Suez		Chenoneaux	1.30 p.m.
Manila, Australia & New Zealand			
Manila, Thursday Island—due Thursday 14th April. Parcels 5 p.m. Registration (Mth) 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.		Change.	
	THURSDAY, APRIL 14		
Swatow		Kwangtung	8.30 a.m.
Wei Hai Wei		Hinchow	2 p.m.
Straits		Cremer	2 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles 14th May. Parcels 5 p.m. Registration (Mth) 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.		Devanha.	
	FRIDAY, APRIL 15		
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow		Hai Hong	9 a.m.
Sourabaya		Tjitaroom	9 a.m.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

FREE FIGHT.

SEQUEL IN THE POLICE COURT.

CHOPPER AS A WEAPON.

Mr. R. E. Lindsell had a difficult task this morning sorting out six Shanghai Chinese charged with disorderly conduct at West Point. The difficulty arose because the accused's names were given in Cantonese on the charge sheet. The matter was further complicated because three of the accused were also charged with assaulting the first accused who is at present in hospital. Two of the six accused are women.

Mr. D. McCallum appeared for Nos. 1 and 3 of the three men charged with assault but was unable to assist the Court as he could not identify his clients. He said that in any case the doctor had certified that the injured man would not be able to leave hospital until the 18th and asked for a week's remand.

After the Shanghai interpreter had succeeded where the united efforts of Magistrate, solicitor and police had failed, and the accused were lined up in their proper order, Mr. Lindsell asked for the facts of the case.

Inspector Grant said No. 1 accused in the first charge (the injured man) and No. 5 accused were partners in a grocery shop in Water Street. Some time ago the injured man received a letter and some gold coins with the instruction to give some to No. 5. Apparently he failed to do so. On Saturday No. 5 got hold of the letter and accused the injured man. A free-for-all fight followed with the women in it. They all came to the station and not being able to decide who was the aggressor the police charged them all with disorderly conduct and allowed bail in the sum of \$10 each.

On Sunday night first accused in the disorderly conduct case, his wife and child were returning from the theatre when they were set upon by Mr. McCallum's two clients (Nos. 3 and 5 in the earlier case) together with No. 4 and several others, not in custody, assaulted them. The man was badly injured and had to be taken to hospital. The Inspector produced a chopper which was alleged to have been used in the affray.

In giving a remand until Tuesday week, the Magistrate extended bail of \$10 each in the case of the three concerned only in the "A" charge (disorderly conduct). The three concerned in both this charge and the assault charge, were given bail in the sum of \$100 each.

OPIUM ON SAMPAN.

WHEN THE OWNER IS LIABLE.

Senior Revenue Officer Watt this morning charged two boat women before Mr. Lindsell with the unlawful possession of 23.5 taels of non-Government opium.

Mr. J. T. Prior defended and asked for a remand.

Asked for the facts of the case S. R. O. Watt said first accused was found in the second accused's sampan with the opium in two jars. The jars were in a basin which first accused held in her hands.

Magistrate: How is second accused connected with the drug?—It was found in her boat.

Magistrate: If I am found with a revolver on board the "Sui An" surely the Macao Steamboat Company is not liable.

S.R.O. Watt: Under the Ordinance she is liable to have her boat confiscated.

Magistrate: Unless she can prove she did not know her boat was being used to carry opium.

S.R.O. Watt: It was exposed and she could see it. When charged No. 2 said the opium was left there by a man whom she can't find now.

Magistrate: Well, that alters it. A remand was given until noon on Thursday next. Bail was allowed in the sum of \$3,000 each.

As the result of a fall while in a fainting fit in Gage Street, a Chinese was yesterday taken to the hospital suffering from a scalp wound.

A Chinese was yesterday admitted to the hospital suffering from injuries to his leg caused by a heavy iron bar falling on him while at work at No. 1 Sand Street.

RUSSIA'S DEBTS.

Scheme for Repaying France.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BACK.

Paris, April 10.

According to an interview, M. Rakovsky states that agreement has been reached on the subject of the Franco-Soviet debt negotiations and the discussions are now only concerned with the principle of progression of the payments.

M. Rakovsky says that the Soviet suggested an average annual payment of sixty million gold francs for sixty-two years, the annual payments being firstly at the rate of forty million then sixty millions, and finally seventy-five millions or more.



M. Rakovsky

The French delegation desire the full annual payments to begin immediately the agreement is signed.

M. Rakovsky estimated that Russian bondholders before the cancellation decree or their heirs would obtain about twenty-five per cent. of the nominal value. He said that although the question of debts and the granting of credits could not be connected formally this would be the case, in effect.—Reuter.

QUEER "TOY."

SMALL BOY KILLED BY BOMB.

Baby fingers innocently toying with a powerful bomb brought tragedy into a Chinese home at the corner of Jukong and Posing Roads, Shanghai, says the "Shanghai Times." The baby fingers are still in death now and a grieving father and mother are in a serious condition, following the explosion of the bomb.

The child, a boy of 14 months, picked up the bomb on the street near his home. A few minutes later the mother noted the child playing with the bomb but not knowing what it was smiled and went about her work. The child toddled into the house with the bomb just as the father returned from his work. The mother entered the room at the same time and the explosion of the infernal machine killed the child and injured the parents.

MAN WHO CAME BACK.

A Chinese was this morning charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell with having returned from banishment after being sent away in 1925 for five years.

Sub-Inspector Vincent said the man was sentenced to four months in June 1924 and again to one month in December 1924. He was banished after expiration of the second term.

Sentence of six months' hard labour was passed.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Believed to be of unsound mind, a Chinese attempted to commit suicide yesterday by jumping into the harbour from Jardine's wharf. He was rescued by the crew of a sampan and taken to the hospital unconscious.

FORGED NOTES.

THREE MONTHS' JAIL FOR WOMAN.

PARCEL BEHIND PICTURE.

A Chinese man and a woman were charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning with the unlawful possession of 21 forged \$1 notes of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank.

The woman said the parcel was left in her cubicle by a friend. She did not know its contents.

The man denied all knowledge of the notes.

Mr. J. E. Milne, an assistant of the Bank, said the forgeries slightly resembled \$1 notes issued by his bank. They were all pretty bad fakes.

Serjt. Whant said that acting on information he and some Chinese detectives executed a search warrant in the rear cubicle on the second floor of No. 9, Centre Street at 10.30 a.m., yesterday. Both accused were there. The man said the woman was his cousin, while she said he was only "a friend." The notes, wrapped up in paper, were found by a Chinese detective behind a framed photo, hanging on the wall. The man said the notes belonged to the woman and she did not deny this. Both claimed to have paid the rent of the cubicle, and were taken into custody.

Replying to the Magistrate the woman said, "I pay the rent. He guarantees me."

The principal tenant was called to clear up the point and said the woman paid the rent.

The male accused was discharged because there was no evidence against him. Sentence of three months' hard labour was passed on the woman.

FURTHER REMAND.

The Chinese who was arrested on the Canton wharf last week with \$4,900 worth of forged Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank \$10 notes was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning.

After inspecting some of the notes, his Worship remarked that they were much better than usual.

Detective Inspector Lane: They are quite good imitations. The colour is about the only thing that is wrong.

The Inspector said that he had been instructed by Mr. T. H. King (Director of Criminal Intelligence) to ask for a week's remand.

Magistrate: Why?—To try to get a statement and also more information about the accused. A formal remand was given till 10 a.m., on April 13.

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JAN—JUNE

1927

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